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Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

VOL. XIX NO. 269 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MUSLIM-TORY GAME OF BLUFF FAILS

Premier's Sudden Volte Face

MAHATMA PLAYS HIS CARDS WELL

Irwin & Smuts Open British Leaders' Eyes

WISE SIMON AWAY IN PARIS.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Yesterday's dramatic intervention by the British Delegation in the discussions of the Federal Structure Committee had a surprising effect on the Muslim delegation. In the night Mr. Jinnah, Sir M. Shaffi and two other Muslim delegates met Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. R. Jaykar in order to explore the avenues of settlements of the Hindu-Muslim question. Amongst the proposals discussed was one of referring the whole question to the Delegate Conference in India referring to Minorities only, all sides binding themselves to accept the verdict of that Conference.

COMMUNALISTS IN CHASTENED MOOD.

The atmosphere in which the proposal was discussed was completely changed by the course of earlier events. The Muslims were prepared to consider any reasonable proposition for compromise than they had ever seemed uptil now.

LET DOWN BY TORY FRIENDS.

As a matter of fact it was openly stated by leading Muslim delegates that they had been let down by their so-called Conservative friends. It was also stated that a Muslim leader's dinner invitations to three Conservative leaders, one of whom is a delegate to the R. T. Conference, was cancelled late last night on the ground that he was engaged unavoidably and unexpectedly in a meeting of the Muslim delegates. On previous occasions, only last week as a matter of fact when similar invitations were sent round Muslim delegates meeting was held after dinner and the Tory guests were present throughout taking part in political discussions.

Owing to sudden change of front shown by Sir Samuel Hoare more reasonable section of the Muslim delegation has considerable strength and are now in majority in their respective party. They are finding equally greater measure of support from more responsible Hindu section of the delegation and it will not be surprising to find that extreme communalists on both sides are left finally in the lurch. It is quite likely that within the next few days the delegates will come to a settlement.

PREMIER'S SUDDEN 'VOLTE FACE'.

Further inquiries in political circles reveal the mystery lying behind the Premier's sudden 'volte face'. It is stated that some very startling events had taken place during the week-end.

Lord Irwin after hearing Gandhiji saw Mr. Baldwin and placed Gandhiji's point of view strongly before him. It is stated that the Premier was present during the latter stage of the discussion, particularly to hear General Smuts, who gave a frank expression of his view.

General Smuts is stated to have reminded British leaders of the responsibility that the world would lay at their doors. Insistent demands made by Mahatma to the British Government to give the lead had not been met and whatever the results of General Smuts argued that the blame of the failure of the Conference would be laid at this act of omission on the part of the British Government.

This Secret Conference dispersed without passing any resolutions but it left a very clear impression on Premier's mind as to the line of action he should take. On Monday Premier saw Lord Sankey and Sir S. Hoare just before the Conference.

SIR S. HOARE YIELDS.

Lord Sankey spoke very plainly but it is stated that Sir S. Hoare was not prepared and he stuck to his oft-repeated Conservative party view. However when he was told of the position taken by his party Chief Baldwin he agreed not to intervene in the Federal Structure Committee but to wait and see what the Muslim delegates did. He is reported to have stated, however, that he would not sit guilty if the Muslim as a body withdrew from the Conference.

He was asked not to get in touch with Muslim delegates but to let them decide according to their own view point. Very reluctantly he had gone to agree.

MUSLIM BLUFF FAILS

Nobody was more surprised than the Conservative leaders, when they heard that the Muslims had decided to take part in the discussions.

The Government knew that the Conservatives would raise trouble if the Muslims withdrew. It was a game of bluff on both sides. But the Muslim bluff failed, while the weakness of the Premier's position was not discovered.

Another factor responsible for this decision is reported to be the fear that in event of the failure of R. T. Conference British credit abroad would be affected with the consequent starting of Civil Disobedience movement. How far rumour is correct is known to Sir Montague Norman and others who are conducting negotiations on this behalf in Paris and New York. One significant point needs mention. While Irwin-Smuts negotiations were going on Sir John Simon was away in Paris.

(Earlier News on page 7).

Temple Satyagraha And Maharashtra Congress Committee

(From a Correspondent).

POONA, Nov. 17.

In connection with the Nasik Temple Entry Satyagraha and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's letter addressed to the Maharashtra P. C. C. a meeting of the Working Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is called on the 29th November at Vile Parle to consider the matter.

Mahatma Postpones Departure From England

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi has postponed the date tentatively fixed for his departure from England He conferred with the Prime Minister this morning.

The "Manchester Guardian" wonders why the Federal Structure Sub-Committee was not persuaded to consider reserved points months ago, especially as the few remaining days will not suffice for adequate consideration. It hopes that the Conservatives will endorse Lord Sankey's reaffirmation of Mr. MacDonald's statement:—Reuter.

3 ALTERNATIVES BEFORE R. T. C DELEGATES

Mr Lees-Smith On The Crisis of The Conference

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The debate on the future procedure occurred in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee this morning. Lord Sankey opening the proceedings said that he had been asked by the Premier to place before the delegates two alternatives.

The first was that the Federal Structure Sub-committee should endeavour to proceed as far as possible with the discussion of the present subjects to-day and to-morrow and then start the plenary session on Thursday.

He said that it would be impossible owing to the Cabinet meeting to sit on Friday but the plenary session could be continued on Monday and Tuesday when the Premier would make the final statement, allowing the delegates to leave by Thursday.

The other alternative was that the plenary session would not meet before Monday, which had the disadvantage that owing to a number of speeches to be delivered it might be impossible to conclude in time and enable the delegates to fulfil their arrangements for leaving.

MR. BENN'S PROTEST.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lees-Smith protested that it was impossible to frame Constitution without fullest consultation Mr. Benn asking if the Conference was "to be brought to end with Bradshaw on one hand and stop-watch on the other."

Mr. Lees-Smith expressed opinion that the crisis of Conference had arrived. He asked if after present speeches the report would not be presented. Mr. Lees-Smith suggested that there was a third alternative, namely, that the Indian delegates should make sacrifice necessary to enable the present discussions to continue exactly as the earlier discussions had been held. He said that any Indian delegate would be undertaking heavy responsibility who did not accept sacrifices.

Lord Sankey agreed to place Mr. Lees-Smith's alternative before the delegates and agreed with Lord Reading that there was no intention on the part of Government to cut the Conference short or interfere with the procedure followed hitherto, but it was intended to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the members of the Conference. It was agreed that the members should consider the three alternatives during the luncheon adjournment.

The Federal Structure Sub-committee continued discussion of army question.—Reuter.

The Sinhalese Artiste who recently rendered Hindi folk-songs as well as songs from Bengal, Nepal and Ceylon.

END MEERUT TRIAL SOON

M. P.'s Demand In Parliament

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Mr. Kirkwood suggested to Sir S. Hoare in the Commons to take steps to end the prolonged conspiracy trial at Meerut.

Sir S. Hoare replied that he was not prepared to interfere in the ordinary administration of law in this case at the stage it had now reached.—Reuter.

TERMINAL TAX LEVY

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Suburbs on the G.I.P. and B. B. & C. I. lines will be held at 6-0 p.m. to-day at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidentship of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, to protest against the resolution of the Bombay Municipality to levy a terminal tax on Suburban passengers and to request Government to withhold their sanction to the proposal.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 17.

The closing cross-rate London on New York is 3.78

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 17.

Previous Closing Rate	6.40
To-day's Opening Rate	6.40
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing Rate	6.42
Difference	+.02

Broach Expectation A./M. Rs. 184

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Previous Closing Rate	4.56
To-day's Opening Rate	4.55
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.60
Difference	+.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 17.

Silver Ready	18 7/8
Higher	7/8
Silver Forward	18 3/4
Higher	13/16

India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

1st Settlement	60	0	0
2nd Settlement	56	8	0
3rd Settlement	26	3	6

MANCHURIAN TROUBLE TO END ?

Gen. Machangshan Agrees To Withdraw Troops

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Tokio.—General Machangshan has agreed to all points demanded by the Japanese military authorities and has started withdrawing troops, according to the Harbin corresponden of "Rengo," Japanese News Agency."—Reuter.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN U. S.

To Discuss World Situation With President.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Washington.—Italian Foregin Minister Grandi has arrived here to discuss world situation with President Hoover and members of United States Government.—Reuter.

MIDDLETON ENQUIRY IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR (Kashmir), Nov. 17.

The enquiry by Mr. Middleton into the causes of disturbances in Kashmir and the measures undertaken in suppression thereof has commenced. The Legal Remembrancer is watching on behalf of Government.—A. P.

U. P. NO-TAX DECISION FINAL

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

It is understood that the decision of the U. P. Congress Committee yesterday was final and not subject to sanction of the Congress President who is said already to have authorised the Council to take such action as it deemed necessary.—A. P.

PRINCE TO THE RESCUE OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

Clarion Call To "Buy British".

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A clarion cry to "Buy British" was uttered by the Prince of Wales in a stirring broadcast speech on the occasion of inauguration of the Empire Marketing Board's great campaign. His Royal Highness declared that buying British implied selling British, and it needed good honest team-work all along the line. The Prince of Wales urged his listeners to "buy home produce first and Empire produce second".

SNOWDEN BECOMES VISCOUNT.

Short List Honours After Dissolution Of Parliament.

RUGBY, Nov. 16.

The King has conferred Viscountcy upon Mr. Philip Snowden- Chancellor of Exchequer in the Previous administration and Lord Privy Seal in the present Cabinet.

Other honours conferred in the short list issued in connection with the recent dissolution are Baronies: Sir Robert Hunt Newman, Baronet member of Parliament for Exeter since 1918 and Sir Martin Conway, Member of Parliament for combined English Universities since 1918. These honours have been conferred in recognition of public and political services.

Following knighthoods have also been conferred: G. M. Gillett former Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Transport and Mr. J. C. Watson, Solicitor-General for Scotland.—B.O.W.

Government Sustain Another Defeat In Assembly

MOVE TO LOWER INCOME-TAX LEVEL TURNED DOWN

Anglo-Indian Representative's Bitter Attack Against Govt.

MOORE NARRATES PLIGHT OF MUCH TAXED EUROPEAN !

(From Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17

Opposition broke their own record majority of yesterday and succeeded to-day by a margin of 21 votes in defeating Government over its proposal to rope into income-tax scheme people with income of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000. The attack was gently but firmly launched by Mr. Harbilas Sarda but it was not till Mr. Desanges representing the Anglo-Indians spoke that the Government began to feel very nervous and Whips' faces grew pale.

TAMPERING THE SERVICES.

Mr. Desanges had to voice the feelings of his community, the majority of whom, are affected adversely by this proposal. He gallantly and in tones, which no Nationalist could improve upon, accused the Government of lack of human touch and pampering to the Imperial Services.

Dr De Souza for Indian Christians followed on his heels from nominated non-official block to voice the protest of his community which was equally with Anglo-Indians very much affected by this proposal. He was even more blunt. "If you do this you will drive the Indian Christians into the arms of revolutionaries."

SOME DIVISION LIST SURPRISES.

But when voting came both Mr. Desanges and Dr. DeSouza kept Neutral and the only nominated non-official who voted against Government was Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan. But the chief merit of this division was that for the first time Government was entirely divernight some change could occause Sir Muhamed Yakub who was the only elected supporter of the Government yesterday became Neutral to-day.

The Lobby story differed in afternoon when the sur-tax began to be considered here. The dictum "left those who have more pay more" began to cause disunion among the non-official ranks so much so that Opposition Whips' advice was to keep on the debate to-day and see if overnight some change could occur in the situation. However even as matters stand the Viceroy's intervention is considered certain and imminent in the form of a recommended bill and the official Whips are hopeful that when the Bill comes back in the recommended form they will try to have for it a majority. The recommended bill is likely to undergo some modification of taxation proposals but not very material.

One member commenting on the prospect of Government winning division when the recommended bill comes back to the House said, "The chief lesson Government has learnt from this session is that it has only to keep open every session one prominent appointment like Public Service Commission and its majority will be safer than otherwise."

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

According to Lobby talks Syed Raza Ali's successor may not after all be any member of the Assembly but may be Sir Abdulqadir, Judge, Lahore High Court who is reaching the age of retirement and who filled once officiating appointment on the Commission and would prove more useful to the commission having already had experience of its working.

CROP OF SPEECHES FROM EUROPEANS.

Speeches this afternoon yielded an interesting crop from European benches. Europeans had made themselves believe that they would be saviours of Government in all divisions but now finding that they had lost three they changed their tone to one of threat. Mr. Tait told the Government unless it penalised the Indian shopkeeper, who did not keep account was kept and by sending ary income-tax and by going on doubling it every year till the account was kept and by sending the defaulter to jail for three years the European group would refuse indome-tax supplies next session. And this threat came from a person who knows how his B. O. C. Orginally refused to give accounts of production to Indian Tariff Board.

Mr Moore painted a woeful picture of how the European was taxed from time he rose from bed till he went into bed and that in the whole day the only free commodity he came across was unlimited speeches in the House. "Yes except that your speech is taxing us" retorted Mr. B. R. Puri and the House took good humouredly this understandable plight of the European who had burnt their boats.

Taxing The Poor People

NEW DELHI, November 17.

The Assembly resumed discussion of the Finance Bill.

At the question-time, Sir George Rainy informed Mr. Hariraj Swarup, that the Government hoped to place before the House their conclusions on the Tariff Board's report regarding the sugar industry at the next session.

The same member was informed by Sir George Schuster that generally speaking, the amount withdrawn from the banks when business re-opened on September 24 was not more than was to be expected in view of the accumulated demand of the three previous days during which the banks were closed. All the banks whose position before the holidays was normal were able to meet the situation without difficulty. The People's Bank of Northern India and the Punjab-Kashmere Bank in the Punjab suspended payment shortly after the holidays but there were special factors operating in their case and the result was not brought about by the situation produced by the three bank holidays. Sir George added that the Imperial Bank throughout acted in the spirit indicated in the statement made by him, but it would not be in the public interest or in the interest of the banks concerned to state what particular help had been given by the Imperial Bank to various banks in the crisis.

MR. SARDA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda moved an amendment for the deletion of the Clause 7 of the Finance Bill, relating to the lowering of the incidence of income tax. He held that the proposal would act very harshly on the lower middle classes and drive the petty shopkeepers to bankruptcy. The Income-Tax Act, he said, was very unsa-

(Continued on page 5).

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—An experienced, English knowing CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who can competently look after accounts. Salary between 60 and 75 as per qualifications. Only experienced persons need apply to Post Box 928, Bombay.
A R6236

WANTED—ADDRESS COLLECTORS everywhere. Good fixed monthly salary. Apply A. V. R., 1574, Esamia Bazar, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.
A R6238

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One highly qualified CHEMIST, competent to analyse and keep Technical Control on the manufacture of Dairy Produce. Foreign experience preferred. Apply giving full particulars with regard to experience and practical work stating minimum salary acceptable to R. E. I. DAIRY, Dayalbagh, Agra.
A 3919

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise and stall and push sale of high class perfumeries, scents, patent medicines. Apply with one anna stamp to ORIENTAL MISCELLANIES, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
4

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS.—Qualified and competent ACCOUNTANTS, STATION MASTERS, COMPOUNDERS, LINOTYPE MACHINE OPERATORS, YARD FOREMEN AND SHUNTERS. And for Bombay, HEAD TIME-KEEPERS, SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS and ELECTRICIANS. Apply immediately in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractor, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
R6095

WANTED—HONORARY DENTAL SURGEON for Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, stating qualification and previous experience on or before the 25th instant.
A 3904

WANTED Some INSPECTORS and AGENTS for sale of our famous Tea on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 130-25 to Rs. 300 including T. A. The selected candidates will have to invest in the Company Rs. 130. Apply for particular to Messrs. BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 3898

WANTED—An INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST, thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of heavy Chemicals, such as commercial Acids—Sulphuric; Hydrochloric; Nitric and Phosphoric,—alums, metallic sulphates; etc. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PROPRIETOR of the BARODA CHEMICAL WORKS, Goyagate, Baroda.
A R6174

WANTED—SPECIAL ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise agency for sale of tea leaf and dust packed by Ratnajhora Tea Company Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to JARDINE & CO., Managing Agents, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

For Sale.

RADIUM—Radium about 200 Milligrams FOR SALE with certificates. Apply Box No. 1255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3628

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—Large Second Floor Flat in MADHAV VILLAS, Setalwad Road for VEGETARIAN HINDUS. Commands Excellent Sea View. Apply PANDIT, First Floor, Phone 42860.
C R6223

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow at Ville Parle, two minutes' walk from the Station, with eight rooms, a big Hall, and a garden, electric lights and ample water supply. Apply to AKBARALI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Karnak Bunder, Iron Bazar, Post No. 3.
C R6200

Profession

MOHMUD BEY WILL GIVE RACE TIPS.

Good news for people to know that the great wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist will give race tips for special charges. His wonderful Spiritual answers to three questions for Rs. 5 with correct predictions, 2nd floor, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Opposite New Custom House, Bombay. Telephone No. 23350.
P R6232

AMERICAN COTTON—Monday 6.85, Thursday 6.64; Friday 6.55, Saturday 6.46 and Monday 6.40, were our last Weekly's Five Figures right in seven days! Our clients have made thousands! Why waste your good money on Rotten Tips losing and paying heavy fees? Today we offer our full week's Tips for annas eight only as public trial. Our "Sunrise Weekly" issued every Saturday contains Race Tips, Full Next Week's Cotton Tips and Full Week's News for annas two only. With Special Tips for Rupee one only. Available from all newspaper shops also from office 107, Esplanade Road.
P R6239

AMERICAN COTTON—Earn hundreds on our Investments! No Fees! No Loss! Daily one "Express Certainty" Rupees Twenty-five, if fails Rupees five Penalty. Daily one "Genuine Certainty" Rupees Ten, if fails Rupees Two Penalty. Daily Two Figures Rupees Five, if fails three days Rupees Six Penalty! Call immediately "SUNRISE" OFFICE, 107, Esplanade Road, opp. University Tower. Time 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
P R6239

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M W5

SUCCESS, GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL, CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess, Street.
E R6184

WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 4314

RE-OPENED—PROF. AGASHE'S MATHEMATICS CLASSES (F. Y., Intermediate, Matric). Admissions close 23rd November. Inquire Girgaon School premises, Thakurdwar, 5 to 6 p.m.
E R6235

MADRASI GRADUATE, desires to offer tuition to High School students. For particulars please write to Box No. 1254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6237

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Public Notices

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of 1931, which commenced on the 10th September 1931, has this day been DISSOLVED.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th November, 1931.
3830

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the works of levelling, Concreting and draining the Private Streets, known as (a) Bhada Street off Proctor Road and (b) Kharwa Gully, off Falkland Road 6th Cross Lane, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Fort Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Form of contract, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. Five per form, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

M. MODAK,
Ag. City Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 17th November, 1931.
3825

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1446 of 1931.

LONG CAUSE.

TAHER alias TAR MAHOMED HAJI AHMED, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 283, Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

H. H. WADIA, Esqr., Court Receiver appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 913 of 1908, having his Office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (1) LOUIS D. TELLIS of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Matarpakady, Mazagaon, (Defendant 20b) and (3) MANUEL NUNES VIERRA, husband of Olivia Pereira also a Bombay Christian at present residing at Lisbon in Portugal, (Defendant No. 22) and others being parties (Plaintiffs and Defendants) to Suit No. 2147 of 1928, filed by Maria Jose Ayallae Pereira and another against Joseph Pascol Pereira & others. ..... Defendants.

To

(I) LOUIS D. TELLIS, Esqr., Defendant 20b abovenamed.
and
(II) MANUEL NUNES VIERRA, Defendant 22 abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit interalia against you praying that the Defendants or some or one of them may be ordered to grant a renewal of the lease in accordance with the terms contained in the lease dated 13th April, 1887, and the lease dated 22nd November 1913, and that in the alternative the Defendants or some or one of them may be ordered to pay the Plaintiff Rs. 60,000/- as damages for costs of the suit and such other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

The hearing of this suit is fixed for the 18th day of January, 1932, and you are hereby summoned to appear in this High Court on that day at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon either in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court with all your witnesses documents and papers relating to the case. In default of your appearance on the said day as aforesaid, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

You are also required to file a Written Statement of your defence and serve a copy thereof on the Plaintiff within four weeks from the date hereof in default whereof this suit against you will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1931.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3927

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING and GOLDEN JUBILEE of the RAJARAM COLLEGE, Kolhapur, is to be celebrated during the last week of November, 1931. All the past Rajaramians and those who are interested in the Institution are kindly requested to send their addresses to the undersigned, so that invitations will be issued to them.

PARASNIS B. R.,
Hon. Reception Secretary.
R6227

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF KRISHNARAO BALVANT NANDODKAR DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of KRISHNARAO BALVANT NANDODKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, who died on or about 8th November, 1916, leaving a Will dated 2nd day of November, 1916 appointing Blassio Pais, Burjorji Sorabji Coachman and Sunderrao Vinayak Kalgutkar as the Executors and Trustees, Probate of the said Will was in the month of August, 1917, was granted to the said Blassion Pais, reserving right of the other executors, Cessate Probate of the aforesaid Will was subsequently, on the Blassio Pais, having died in September, 1928, without having fully administered the said estate, granted to Sunderrao Vinayak Kalgutkar, are requested to send in their claims within one month to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Sunderrao Vinayak Kalgutkar at their Office in the Bank of India Building at 80-82, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Sunderrao Vinayak Kalgutkar the executor and trustee will proceed to administer the estate having regard to the claims of which he shall have then received notice and no claims sent subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1931.

DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Sunderrao Vinayak Kalgutkar executor and trustee of the estate of Krishnarao Balvant Nandodkar.
2931

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the partnership firm carried on in the same of Messrs. SHAH BHAWANIDAS GANGADAS AND CO. has been DISSOLVED as from Aso Vad 30th S. Y. 1987 and that our clients brother Sha Amratlal Hurjiwandas has ceased to be a partner in the said firm. Our clients are now carrying the said business in the same name and any one dealing with the said Amratlal Hurjiwandas in the name of the said firm will do so at his risk and our clients will not be liable for the same.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1931.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Messrs. Manilal Hurjiwandas and Bhawanidas Hurjiwandas.
3926

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the claim of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT and of the partners thereof in the firm of Messrs. Motilal Ramkumar of Cawnpore and the various branches thereof at different places including the assets, outstandings and properties thereof together with the liabilities of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and any of the partners thereof in the said firms and the rights of the trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat in the said firms will be sold by the trustees by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 29th day of November, 1931, at the office of the trustees in the old pedhi of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat Mumbadevi Sheikh Memon Street outside the Fort of Bombay. A deposit of 25 per cent of the purchase money will have to be paid by the purchaser at the time of the sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale an application should be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1931.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
3886

Public Notices

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of cut and SPLIT FIREWOOD to the Locomotive and Carriage Department during the period 1st January, 1932, to 31st December, 1932, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 3rd December, 1931.

Forms of tenders can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender; otherwise it will not be considered.

(N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate,
12th November, 1931.
3915

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Carmichael Road, off Peddar Road, very valuable and specially made artistic furniture by Devjee Canjee such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield drawing-room suites, silver cabinets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, one complete suite of white enamelled children's furniture, carpets, glass, China and platedware, "Frigidaire," etc. The property of Arthur C. Snow Esq., J.P.

Catalogues will be published and property on view from to-morrow.

BENNETT & CO.
2931

D. MISTRY & CO.
24, Dalal Street, Fort.
Tele: No. 22801

Of special interest to investors to invest in Jewellery in this critical times.

Re: High Court Suit No. 2677 of 1928.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Jewellery TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 2-30 P.M. at 24, Dalal Street, near Share Bazar, Auctioneers D. Mistry & Co.

The Jewellery is on view.

D. MISTRY & CO.

MIRACLES IN YOGISM.

1. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of dead or alive miraculously revealed.

Rs. 5 for 4 questions

Consult Prof. R. A. Gill, personally or by post. Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Somrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 2.

Clearance Sale
5 WATCHES For 5 RUPEES
INCLUDING POSTAGE.

One Railway Regulator Watch.
Two Dummy Pocket Watches.
Two Dummy Wrist Watches.

To clear our large stock of watches, we have decided to sell them in lots of "5 Watches for Rs. 5" only. In durability our watches are a class in themselves. The clearance sale will continue only for a Limited Period and thereafter the watches will be sold at their usual prices. Order for less than a lot of five watches will not be entertained.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
ORDER TO-DAY:
The Manager,
THE GERMAN WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 56, Lahore.

AMUSEMENTS

Coming! Coming!
IMPERIAL MOVIE-TONE'S
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.
ANANGSENA
ANANGSENA
Featuring.
Master VITHAL .... ZILLOO
with
ZOHRA, ELIZER (late), HADI, JAGDISH
Director: Moti B. Gidwani.
ANANGSENA
A story of abiding interest with plots counter-plots and Court intrigues.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, Bombay.

THIRD WEEK
STILL GOING STRONG
Krishna's 100 p.c. Popular Talkie.
HARISCHANDRA
Hear
Master MOHAMAD
AND
Miss NILAM
Beautiful and Pleasant songs with expressive Dialogue.
TIME: 4, 7-15 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.

Please note: EXTRA SHOW on Friday afternoon one o'clock owing to Hindu holiday.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
The Most Amazing Entertainment.
JUST IMAGINE
JUST IMAGINE
Just imagine in mechanical days of 1980.
Just imagine the necking, kissing, petting technique of 1980.
JUST IMAGINE
with
EL BRENDEL
STUDENTS WILL BE ALLOWED AT HALF THE RATES.
Time: 5-30, 8, and 10-30 P.M.
Hear song hits on Western Electric System.

GERMAN SEXUAL SCIENCE PRESENTS
DYNAMERINE
A REVOLUTION IN GLAND TREATMENT.
A wonderful compound of Yohimbine and testecular Glands, which if used during one cold weather regularly will
INSURE
Youthful Energy for 30 years.
A positive cure for impotency.
C OMAR & CO
(India Office), No. 5, Lahore.
2

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Shaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913).
Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents: The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

H. H. GHAY,
Manager.

THE BEST TONIC FOR WOMEN
The most effective remedy for Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia & Amenorrhoea.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sundari Sathi
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS
AHMEDABAD & BOMBAY.

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To Anxious Parents

Virol saves children's lives. It makes delicate children strong. If your child is sickly, give Virol.

If your child catches cold easily, give Virol If your child is easily tired, give Virol. Virol builds up resistance to infection, strengthens vitality, builds for life.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Children need VIROL

A Head Teacher writes:—"*The improvement in the health of children having Virol is so marked I feel I must continue during the coming winter.*"

VIROL Ltd., Ealing, London, W 5, England.

GENERAL Assurance Society,
LIMITED.
Established 1907
—:o:—
Head Office:—
Katchery Rd., AJMER.

Assurances in force	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Yearly Income over	Rs. 12,00,000
Funds over	Rs. 89,60,000
Claims Paid over	Rs. 18,00,000

Insurance without Medical Examination upto Rs. 1,000/-.

LIFE & MOTOR
Business Transacted.
WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS
APPLY TO—
S. R. SARDESAI, Chief Agent
Opposite Majestic Cinema Girgaum, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

EUROPE CALLING.

Invitations Pouring In For "Bapu."

Those that have known Gandhiji are well aware of his determination to stick to his avowed principles. Brief reports (by cable) received thus far have borne testimony to the manner in which Gandhiji has been facing the cold of the West in his usual loin cloth.

In these two letters Mira Ben in her inimitable style depicts how meticulously Gandhiji observes his hours of prayer, despite the other multifarious duties that demand the attention of the Envoy Plenipotentiary of the Congress.

KINGSLEY HALL,
London, E. 3.
Oct. 16.

This week has been even more strenuous than any that have gone before; Bapu has been up nearly every night till 12 or 1 o'clock, and one night 2 o'clock. Added to this he now gets up at 3 o'clock in order to get more time in the early morning; but mercifully he does rest for an hour and a half after the morning prayer. He has had very little rest in the day time. Some days none at all. He does look very tired now—but there is nothing the matter 'except' want of sleep. It is said now that there will not be any more late nights. But even early nights mean 10-30 or 11 o'clock.

Our week ends are our one hope of relief and rest. Last week end at Canterbury was the quietest, also most peaceful, time that Bapu has had since many a long day. This week-end we are going to the Bishop of Chichester—and we hope for another peaceful time. Dear Mr. Andrews is arranging all these visits. He has done much splendid work for Bapu here, and had prepared the ground in a wonderful way. We are also to visit Birmingham, Nottingham and Scotland, perhaps Ireland also. But you will be reading of all this in the papers.

JUST TWO KASHMIR RUGS.

The weather continues to be beautiful. Bapu has not yet added anything to his clothing—he continues with just two Kashmir rugs—one for the shoulders and one for the knees. The food also continues to be the same. We are all well—there is no doubt that the climate here is very healthy.

Bapu and I are the only two (now) who go regularly to Bow for the night. The other three have all taken to sleeping at Knights Bridge. My time is more fully engaged than ever. I have all the sweeping cleaning washing clothes etc., and attending to Bapu's personal requirements and almost every day I came to Knights Bridge. I am still overwhelmed with correspondence and I also have to see many people.

"THE ROOM WHERE MOTHER DIED."

Bapu was able to call at Simla House 'en-route' to Canterbury for an hour. I was so glad of it as I was able to show him the room where "mother" died. He also saw the garden with all the lovely roses and other flowers which mother" had planted. She had so often expressed the hope in her letters that Bapu would see the garden.

MIRA.

EXCELLENT ALMOND PASTE.
Specially Prepared For Bapu.

KINGSLEY HALL,
London E, 3.
Oct. 16.

There has been just a little improvement in Bapu's hours. Instead of 1 and 2 o'clock it has been 11-30 and 12 mid-night for going to bed. The rising hour for prayer (just Bapu and myself) continues to be 3 o'clock. At 5-20, he goes for his morning walk. The weather is getting decidedly cooler, and it continues fine. It is really rebarkable good weather. Bapu still wears just the two thin Kashmir Shawls—one for shoulders and one for the legs when sitting. When walking he only uses the shoulder one. His health except for want of sleep, remains good. His food is the same; except that he is now taking a little more fruit, and sometimes adds fruit to the salad at the evening meal. We have obtained excellent almond paste at Harrod's Stores, prepared especially for Bapu.

Last week-end at Chichester we had a peaceful time. Bapu enjoyed it very much. He had good rest and liked the Bishop with whom we stayed. To-morrow we are off to Nottingham and Birmingham. We look forward to getting some sleep in the train. Our party is divided between Kingsley Hall and Knights Bridge. Mahadeo, Devidas and Pyarelal live at Knights Bridge—Bapu and I sleep at Kingsley Hall; Bapu goes away in the morning to his work in the West End at about 8-15, and I come along to Knights Bridge with goat's milk for the mid-day meal about 12-30, after having done all the sweeping and dusting of rooms and washing of clothes etc. I then see to correspondence, engagements and so forth at Knights Bridge, attend to meetings of Bapu, and then return to Kingley Hall, usually an hour or so before Bapu and put things ready for the night—the night of 3 to 4 or with luck 5 hours sleep.

TEN DAYS WITH ROMAIN ROLLAND.

The invitations from Germany and other countries of Europe are pouring in for Bapu. The appreciation and sympathetic interest are very strong. Bapu feels touched by this call of Europe, and he hopes to give about a month to touring there as soon as he is freed from London. It would probably mean visiting many countries and I am sure it will be a very valuable work and service. I do hope nothing will prevent it at the last moment. Before going anywhere else in Europe, we plan to go straight to Romain Rolland., There Bapu could have perfect peace in lovely surroundings, and 10 days rest in Romain Rolland's society in that quiet, would be a perfect rest and relief for Bapu, after all this work and before starting on a continental tour.

MIRA.

PAYING INVESTMENT

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

AN APPEAL TO SCHOLARS
To Help Scheme For Preparation Of Jain Religious Test-Book

Mr. Jivanlal Panalal writes:—

Religious and moral instruction has now come to be recognised as a great factor in education, and an important agent in the building up of character, which is and ought to be the aim of all educational institutions. The Jain Community, along with other communities, has keenly felt the necessity of such instruction, and has from to time made various efforts in the direction of compiling of a graded series of religious text-books to facilitate the assimilation of religious principles and the study of religious literature. But it must be regretfully admitted that such efforts have not yet succeeded in supplying the greatly felt need. I am therefore prompted to do what little I can in that direction by financing a scheme that will place in the hands of the young Jains religious text-books of the required standard, and have entrusted the work of compiling a graded series of suitable books on Jainism to Prof. H. R. Kapadia, M. A. (Bhagat Wadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.) Deeply read in Jain literature, Prof. Kapadia, I feel, is well fitted for the task and will be able to do full justice to the spirit of Jain culture. In the projected series he will deal with several subjects, such as Ethics, Metaphysics, Psychology, Ontology, Sociology, Logic, Philosophy. Rituals and so forth, of course in a way adapted to the intelligence and capacity of the respective class of readers. Since this series is mainly intended for Primary and Secondary Schools, it is to consist of twelve manuals.

In order that the labours of Prof. Kapadia in the field of Jain Religious Literature coupled with the necessary financial aid offered by me, may yield the desired results, I earnestly appeal to scholars to help in the achievement of the object we have all in view, by suggesting the method to be adopted, the words to be consulted, the subjects to be treated, the illustrations to be incorporated and so on. Thereby they will not only be obliging me personally, but also serving the Jain community. I, therefore, hope and trust that my appeal will be received in the best spirit and that response will come from both Jain and Non-Jain scholars in the form of useful and helpful suggestions, which will go a great way to ensure the success of our humble undertaking.

TERMINAL TAX ON SUBURBANITES.

Legal Aspect.

"Su urbanite" writes:—

Although the Mayor of Bombay rejected the ingenous and original points of order raised by Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Corporation lebate still the Committee of Suburbanites appointed to organise a campaign of protest against the tax will do well to look into the Municipal Commissioner, seriously. It should be noted that though opposing Mr. Nariman took a different view and practically admitted the soundness and validity of these points of law, but suggested that the same could be got over or remedied. It is to the credit of Mr. Nariman, that he took the trouble of pointing out to the Corporation that only such taxes could be levied, as are included in the list of schedule I and II of Government of India Act and in the said schedule Terminal Tax is only allowed on export or import of goods and articles and not in entry or exit of citizens. This restriction is based on sound principle. The Commissioner suggested that instead of describing these taxes as 'terminal' they could be named as toll, though all along in the Committee as well as the correspondence with the Government they have been described as 'terminal' taxes on passengers.

There is a great difference between a toll and terminal tax. A toll can only be levied for maintenance, repairs, and upkeep of roads on vehicles actually using these roads. but this is a wonderful and novel toll, wherein all vehicles including cars, will be excluded at least according to the present proposals contained in the report, and will be levied only on passengers and we have never heard of a dou le toll on entry as well as on exit, besides the amounts realised are not for maintenance, repairs or upkeep of roads but for an entirely different purpose. Within the city no tolls are levied but only a wheel tax, and tolls are intended for District Boards or outskirts; so evidently it is not so easy to get over this clear point by this sort of quibbling and merely changing the name and description.

The other point about the method is equally clear and more emphatic. The Commissioner as well as the Mayor both had to admit the force and validity of that point ecause Sec. 66 of the Railway Act is quite emphatic that a Railway Company cannot demand anything more than scheduled and sanctioned fare. It is bound to issue a ticket on such fare being offered; the Commissioner suggested that the Railway Act could be altered. But the Act is an All-India Act and are the pockets of travellers in the country to be touched to oblige and accomodate the Bombay Municipality for a petty amount? There will be a strong opposition from all over the Country.

Mr. Nariman pointed out that the Government is appropriating lakhs of rupees every year by recovering taxes that really belong to the Corporation. Is it not a fit case to set off the unjust claim of the Government against the mere equitable claim of the Corporation? If the Government cannot actually refund or give up this "illegal" source of revenue, due to their great financial stringency, they could certainly be compelled to adjust in such a manner as to give up this claim of Rs. 17 lakhs against the Corporation, in consideration of the Corporation not pressing for the present its counter claim for much larger amount against the Government.

It appears the suburban residents are to be fleeced in every way. There is already a talk of levying a tax on visitors of Juru and other parts of suburbs.

KONKAN HEALTH & CHILD-WELFARE EXHIBITION

To Be Held At Alibag In Dec.

The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association writes:—

"The Konkan Divisional Health and Child Welfare Exhibition will be held between 5th and 9th December next at Alibag (Kolaba District). The objects of this Exhibition are to carry out an organised campaign of mass education in the principles and practices of Health and Hygiene with reference to infant and child welfare, maternal care, and village sanitation to awaken and deepen public consciousness and to arouse keener sense of responsibility in matters relating to better health, living and environment.

LITERARY AND SPORT COMPETITIONS.

"There will be a conference of health workers and medical men; a Swadeshi Exhibition and Bazar, and a function by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, in connection with Kolaba Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, as a demonstration of "follow-up work". There will also be amusements, entertainments and slide-shows. Prizes for literary and sports competitions will be awarded. Rules and regulations can be had from the Secretary on enclosing 2 as. stamps.

"The time for the exhibition will be from 8 to 10 a.m.; 2 to 7 p.m. and from 9 to 11 p.m. one noon will be set aside for purdah ladies. Public are requested to contribute to the funds and present articles for sale by way of charity."

THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
12-14 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.
ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF
A SAVINGS ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits will be Accepted in
RUPEES - DOLLARS U. S. CY. - STERLING.
Interest will be allowed at the Rate of
4%
ON RUPEE DEPOSITS
2½%
ON DOLLARS U. S. CY. and STERLING DEPOSITS
(Interest will be compounded Semi-Annually.)
The Bank will be pleased to furnish particulars by mail or personally if you will favour us by calling at our Office.
E. N. MONIE, Manager.

...Now a Depot in Your City...

Thank God, but for the earnestness of our Bombay Patrons, it has been possible for us to open a depot in your city.

It is needless to mention that Lily Biscuits always stand for purity, quality and perfection; and this reputation is being maintained for over 30 years.

THE BIGGEST, THE HYGIENIC & MODERN FACTORY IN ASIA.
MANNED, MANAGED AND FINANCED SOLELY BY INDIANS.

Lily Biscuits IN VARIETIES DELIGHTFUL

IMPORTANT: Interested Biscuit Dealers are requested to kindly visit the depot office and have a glimpse of the new and fashionable "LILY" Varieties. Call or write for terms and other particulars:—

DEPOT MANAGER, LILY BISCUIT Co.,
466, SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY 4.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASIUM

Uproar At Annual General Meeting.

The Hon. Secretary, Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, Bombay, writes:—

Scenes of uproar and excitement were witnessed on the occasion of the holding of the 72nd annual general meeting of the above institution. The cause was the attitude of a member, who himself paid the fees of members introduced by him. Those members were enrolled from the students and staff of the Petit Parsi Orphanage, clerks and secretaries of Public Parsi Charity Trust Funds Offices. mill offices, etc.

As a protest against these tactics nearly three-fourths of the members of the Managing Committee, including some office-bearers, tendered their resignations and strongly condemned his action.

CHAIRMAN'S RULING.

The report of the working of the Institution for the previous year and the audited statement of accounts were adopted. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. S. G. Petit called upon Mr. D. S. Bhamgara to move a resolution demanding refund of half fees to members who had joined after July 1930, and refund of full fees to those who had joined after 30th November 1930. The Hon. Secretary rose to a point of order and requested the Chairman to rule the resolution out of order as it affected the finances of the Institution. The Chairman, however, ruled that the resolution was in order.

After some discussion, and acting upon the advice of the lawyers, the Chairman asked Mr. Bhamgara, to withdraw the resolution and it was done.

After the ordinary meeting was over, the extraordinary meeting was held to consider the resolution given notice of by Mr. M. H. Engineer, that proxies should be allowed at general and special meeting. The proposition was opposed by the office-bearers and members of the managing committee of the Institution and others but the Chairman declared it carried.

The members asked for poll which the Chairman refused. The meeting ended in an uproar.

FLOOD RELIEF FOR KONKAN.

A Strong Committee Formed At Baroda.

(From A Correspondent.)
BARODA, Nov. 1.

A public meeting was held at Baroda in Prof. Manikrao's Akhada on the 30th October under the presidentship of Shimant Sampatrao Gaikwad. Mr. P. B. Gothaskar one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Central Committee of Bombay, who was present at the meeting by a lucky coincidence, described the havoc caused by the unprecedented floods in Konkan, and the distress caused thereby in that part of the country which was known to be proverbially poor. He explained the work the Bombay Central Committee had done, and stated that the poor people required monetary help to rebuild the houses that had been washed away.

A strong committee of influential men representing all communities with Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwad as chairman was formed and it was resolved that this Committee should cooperate with the Central Committee of Bombay. Some Volunteers in Baroda were collecting contributions for the Central Fund of Bombay, but now an organised attempt will be made assisted by influential men in the town. The Local Committee proposes to approach the Baroda Government for a donation to the Fund and some help from the balance of the Baroda Flood Relief Fund of 1927 may also be secured.

Kanara Muslim Education

Mr. Suleman Omerkhan, Vice-President, Kanara Muslim Education Society, writes:—

You are all aware how I have been working for the uplift of my co-religionists through the education. You have responded generously to my former appeals in the same cause. The Kanara Muslim Education Society of which I am one of the originators, helps Muslim students and has done useful work. The Society is helping at present about 24 students in secondary education. As the Funds are now depleted, I have again to approach you with this appeal. Without more funds, I fear the Society will have to close down. I therefore respectfully appeal to all my friends, Hindus in particular who have before now kindly extended their help in this noble cause, to give their mite and save the institution from extinction. The immediate need is Rs. 2,000 for the year. I can assure the donors that proper accounts are being kept and the progress report of each year will be sent to them. I want not only money but also valuable suggestions for the management of the Society.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

THE FALL OF THE POUND

(By B. R. SHENOY).

To appreciate the full significance of the fall of the pound, it is important to review—which I shall attempt to do in brief—the course of events that led to the suspension of the Gold Standard Act of 1925, on the 21st September 1931. In it may be found the roots of the crisis.

Almost since the industrial revolution, London has been the world's banker and monetary centre. In this lie both its strength and weakness. Confidence in the soundness of the 'city' and in the stability of sterling has been almost axiomatic. This confidence was strengthened rather than shaken, by the troubled post-war monetary ristory of Europe. Whereas the continental currencies went headlong downhill, the pound was maintained respectably high. The return to gold in 1925—at a time when the continental currencies were still struggling—at its prewar parity, justified and further enhanced the trust bestowed in the pound sterling. The liquid balances of the world, more than ever, came to be kept with its safest bankers. But, with the stabilisation of the franc in 1929, French balances in London came to be repatriated—a process encouraged deliberately by the Paris financiers. London met this withdrawal, partly by shipments of gold and partly by raising the bank rate to attract funds from abroad. This was the beginning of the drain which continued with little respite, up till the 21st September. Later events stimulated rather than retarded the current of flow.

FINANCIAL CROSS-CURRENTS.

Reparations and war-debts set in motion, financial cross-currents, foreign to the working of the economic system as it existed before the war, with the result that the world's stock of gold tended to ge unevenly distributed. Debtor countries starved their industrial mechanism by the withdrawal of gold from it, for payment to creditor countries across the tariff walls which these latter had raised against them. London, the freest market for gold had to provide a large part of this gold.

The concentration of much more than half the world's supply of the metal in New York and Paris—the two great creditor centres—had a depressing effect on price-level. It originated the prevailing paralysis in the autumn of 1929. England, dependent more than any other country upon her exports, was severely hit by the slump. There was an adverse balance of trade (and not even her vast invisible exports could fill the gap), the exchanges went against her, and to support which gold had to be exported.

THE MORATORIUM AND AFTER.

The slump continued and in the early summer months of this year came the crisis in Austria and Germany, with its inevitable repercussions on London. The announcement of the Hoover moratorium, was deprived of its full beneficial effects, by the initial opposition of France and the delay in its execution. The 'city' has vast investments in Germany, both long and short, and there got 'frozen', as a result of the crisis. The drain on London was dangerously intensified—in the latter half of July no less than £34 millions of gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England—and the real crisis in Great Britain may be said to have originated at this stage.

DRAIN OF GOLD.

The unbalanced budget position at home did not help the British situation. While expenditure was driven up by Socialism—over two million unemployed had to be maintained on the dole, ostensibly drawn from the Insurance Fund, but in effect paid by the Treasury—the receipts shrunk as a result of reduced volume of trade, income and profits. The May Committee revealed a prospective deficit of £120 million (with its shock to financial opinion) which the Chancellor of the Exchequer later announced as an under-estimate. The 50 million Bank of England credit—which was made known a day before the publication of the May Report—was almost exhausted, and the apprehension of inflation as consequence of Government's inability to meet its way, further intensified the drain. The trouble in the Atlantic fleet, to say the least, was highly unhelpful. Though the budget was balanced at the cost of one Government, a credit of 80 millions was arranged in Paris and New York, stil the flow could not be stemmed. The only alternative was to suspend the obligation of the Bank of England to sell gold at a fixed price. This was done on the 21st September, 1931. England was pushed off the Gold Standard in spite of herself.

CONSEQUENCES.

While writing this the pound sterling stands at 3.92—3.97 dollars or it has fallen by about 20 per cent.

In discussing the consequences of this fall it is important to bear in mind the special circumstances of Great Britain: she provides a market for 20 per cent. of world's exports; she is a highly industrial and populated country; she has vast income from long-term investments abroad; she is the international banker and has heavy short-term obligations abroad.

BOUNTY ON EXPORTS.

The effect on the trade position of England on the whole would be beneficial; the fall in the exchanges would mean a bounty on her exports, and a deterrent to her imports, a state of affairs much needed by the island. But the bounty on her exports would remain only in so far as wages and salaries are maintained at the extent of the depreciation, peting countries do not depreciate their currency also. The law passed against profiteering, the prevailing wide margin between wholesale and retail prices, and the still further fall in the gold prices may render the first of these conditions possible for some time, because, the inevitable rise in the price of imported food-stuffs, may not immediately be transferred to the shoulders of the wage-earner. And to the extent, the rise in wages, if and when it takes place, is less than the existing level and the comthe bounty on exports would continue.

As an important market for the exports of the world, it is possible that the countries most effected may find it convenient to disconnect their currencies from gold also. And it is not surprising that the two Scandinavian countries and Denmark (more than 20 p. c. of whose exports find a market in England) have gone off gold also. As this circle of alienation from gold widens the deterrent to imports into England (as also the stimulus to her exports) becomes less and less. But, it is a matter for satisfaction that the countries whose competition is most felt by the home market are precisely those, which are least likely to sever connection with gold.

EFFECT ON INTERNAL DEBT.

The fall of the sterling does not in itself lighten the burden of internal debt; only it would be of less consequence, if the receipts of the Government increase as a result of increased profits. Here again, this advantage depends on wages and salaries remaining steady and profits not being wiped out. But, while the weight of the external debt would increase, the value of income from foreign investments, fixed in £s would be less. It is perhaps some compensation that the debtors of England would find it easier—or shall I say less difficult—to make their payments, at present in default.

LONDON, NO LONGER WORLD'S BANKING CENTRE.

Fortunately, the pound shows signs of steadiness at its present level, which is perhaps largely due to a National Government being returned to power. A loss of 20 per cent. has been a great shock to the foreigner who has balances still left in London. He perhaps, hopes that the pound may return to 20s. gold. But before this may happen, he would look to other centres, possibly Paris or New York wherein to keep his liquid resources. He may not make use of the splendid mechanism of London, to finance his foreign trade. It is possible that London may lose her pre-eminent position as an international banker and financier and the income incidental thereto. If the pound still went down this possibility would be greater.

The setback to the gold exchange standard system, would be very great. Already some of the countries which are on this standard, find their reserve backing to the currencies, owing to the depreciation of the pound, below the legal minimum. If they choose to abandon their system for the gold standard, when they may be in a position to do so, the additional scramble for gold that would thus result, would prove extremely unhelpful for a trade revival.

But, perhaps the financial crisis in Great Britain has brought nearer the prospects of international co-operation, so essential for world recovery.

EFSECTS ON INDIA.

The decision to maintain the link of the rupee to sterling affects India roughly in three ways; with regard to her stock of gold, with regard to her sterling securities and with regard to her trade and industry. The effect in so far as the first two items are concerned is obvious: since there is no embargo on the export of gold, since the purchase of sterling from the Government by the public is restricted, since there is nothing to prevent the payment of 'Home charges' being made in gold, the depreciation of the rupee would tend to suck dry the gold stock of the country. As for her sterling securities, she suffers a loss of 20 per cent. in company with countries, who also keep sterling securities in their reserves. But, perhaps, the amount of India's loss is enormous, considering that she has in her Gold Standard Reserve, in cash at the Bank of England and in securities £31 millions. (1930-31 Report of the Controller of Currency).

The depreciation of the rupee in terms of gold currencies, would act as a bounty on our exports, But the sterling value of the rupee being the same as before, this bounty would not directly apply to our exports to England. Indirectly, as a result of increased exports, England may purchase more of raw materials from India, imports of these from the gold standard countries being comparatively more costly. To the extent, therefore, these latter countries are our competitors in the English market, we shall enjoy some advantage over them for the rupee being linked to sterling.

BRITAIN'S ADVANTAGES.

Looking to our imports, England gets a bounty with regard to these, over her competitors on a gold sandard. We have nothing to resent in this only if, the price of British goods in India, other (foreign) competitors being eliminated, does not rise. But, in cases where British goods come directly in competition with Indian manufactures, the status quo is maintained. Bombay does not get an advantage over Lancashire, which she would have got, if the rupee depreciated in terms of all currencies, including the sterling, as perhaps it would have done if allowed to find its own level. But seeing that the linking of the rupee to gold was out of the question,—though apart from practical difficulties, this would have been the best course for us to adopt—and also that abandoning the rupee to find its own level would have been disastrous, for our trade, budget and foreign confidence in the country, on the whole the maintaining of its link with sterling was, perhaps, the best course that could be adopted under the circumstances.

INDIAN CHEMICAL NOTES.

"Spirit Of Industry Inspiring Indians."

The "Indian Correspondent" of "Chemical Age," London, writes in mail week:—

The chemical industry of Bombay during the past year did fairly well. The soap factories worked at their full capacity and several new soap works are started. The pharmaceutical manufacturers also did good business. The manufacture of toilet goods is prospering and many foreign goods of this class are slowly disappearing from the market. The heavy chemical industry, however, did not improve. There are three heavy chemical manufacturing concerns in this Presidency and two of them worked at a loss. The import of chemicals during the year showed a slight rise of about two lakhs representing increased supplies from Germany, United States and Italy, the share of the United Kingdom falling off.

MATCH AND OIL-CRUSHING INDUSTRIES.

There are altogether 16 match factories in Bombay Presidency of which the total capacity is about ten million gross match boxes per year. The industry is doing well on the whole, though complaint is made of over-production. The Director of Industries, Bombay, is of opinion that the limit of development of the industry has now been reached. The oil crushing industry has maintained its progress well, and two new oil mills were started. There is considerable scope for the expansion of this industry, but capital is not freely coming owing to trade depression.

EXPERIMENTS IN NEW INDUSTRIES.

The Department of Industries, Bombay, with the assistance of the Government Industrial Chemist, is now engaged in experimenting on a small scale. One of these is the manufacture of a tallow substitute for use in mills, made entirely from vegetable sources. There are already some firms engaged in it, but they cannot produce a standard product which can be used for all kinds of work. Their process consists in partially saponifying a thick viscous oil and turning it into a solid product. The Department is therefore trying the compounding of different vegetable oils for the purpose. It is also thought that complete or partial hydrogenation of the mixed oils might give the desired product, as work on small hydrogenation plant has so far given satisfactory results.

CHINA CLAY.

Another line investigated is the manufacture of China clay from crude clay, of which large deposits have been ascertained in a forest area. After refining, the clays were shown to the dealers who opined that the clay manufactured could be sold in Bombay for mill use without difficulty. From the data obtained in the laboratory, approximate costs of production were worked out, and it is estimated that the clay can be marketed at a price which will yield a reasonable return on the money invested. Further work on a semi-commercial scale has now been undertaken, and it is hoped that Bombay will soon begin to supply her own needs. The annual imports into Bombay at present amount to 450,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 13 lakhs.

SOME PRIVATE VENTURES.

It is interesting to note that a new spirit of industry is inspiring the Indians, though ventures are all on a very small scale. During the past year a factory has been established for the manufacture of hydrogenated oil, commonly known as vegetable ghee, and the concern is now working at its full capacity. It is understood that another and larger factory is being started. Similarly several new brands of shoe polishes are being manufactured. Some firms have also started manufacturing gas mantles, for which there is now a good demand owing to the increased use of Petromax lamps.

PROTECTION FOR PAPER.

The Deccan Mills, Poona, have submitted their case for protection to the Indian Tariff Board. They desire that the continuance of the present duty should be made applicable to all papers, with a surcharge on printing and writing paper amounting to 30 per cent. on the present duty. Considerable quantities of paper, says the memorandum, are now being imported as a cheap substitute for Indian-made paper owing to the figure of mechanical pulp content of duty-free paper being fixed too low. It is therefore suggested that the definition of newsprint should apply to paper which contains not less than 75 per cent. mechanical pulp. The Indian mills have shown considerable increase in production and the quality of the product has been maintained.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Good Cotton Is A Sound Investment

SPIDER'S INVITATION TO THE FLY.

Messrs. Langely and Co., have issued the following weekly cotton review dated Bombay. 14:—

A quiet week in so far as there has been little change in the levels of either Cotton or Currencies, but one nevertheless not without interest.

In our last report we ventured the opinion that the cotton level might well hold in spite of anything the Bureau might add to the supply. The Crop Reporting Board, having in their October estimate allowed for more than a normal loss of cotton in the fields, were quite reasonably compelled to increase their probable final outturn figure after a month of weather appreciably better than normal. Cotton during that month was not only saved in the picking but added to on the plants, and last week having pointed out the probability of the final outturn being larger than the estimate of the 8th October, we this week suggest that there is more than a possibility of the final figure being some lacs larger than the estimate of the 9th November. Yet the price level held and on the day on which the Report was issued the market registered an advance of 15 points Quite obviously, for such action, there must be sound reasons entirely unconnected with the statistics of supply.

GOOD COTTON IS A SOUND INVESTMENT.

In the first place, and at the risk of monotonous reiteration, we again emphasise the very high average quality of the present crop. At any time good cotton is a sound investment and no matter what may be the size of the crop there is seldom any lack of buyers if the quality is sufficiently attractive. This year the quality is exceptional and distant months in the Futures market provide carrying premiums. Obviously cotton must tend to move into a strong position on the basis of such facts. Additionally, however, this large crop of high grade is available in the interior at under six cents, and even at the ports at under seven cents, a price not seen for 25 years and all this at a time when there is a marked distrust of Currencies and, Capital, no longer attracted in anything like its normal volume to Stocks and Shares, is looking for safety in Commodities. Consequently, not a little cotton in America will be held either unhedged or only partly hedged as an investment less likely to depreciate over the period of the next two years than many of the Securities quoted in the somewhat anaemic gilt-edged markets of present days.

EXTENSION OF CREDIT.

So far America has avoided any policy of inflation beyond a very orthodox extension of credits and in this regard it is unwise to underestimate either the power or persuasiveness of France but the days of successful isolation, whether in politics or finance, are over and the more France clings to her gold for its power, the greater must be the temptation for other countries to look for some other standard of value. To hold gold sterile and at the same time to expect countries now off gold to repeg their Currencies to that metal seems to us to be just too obvious a parallel to the fable of the spider's invitation to the fly to walk into its parlour. It simply is not practical politics.

Meanwhile, whatever may be America's final thought concerning the relative values of gold and commodities we have faith in the ultimate future of American cotton.

STRENGTH OF RUPEE.

As for India, the week has been characterised by exceptionally firm markets in Bombay. The Dollar/Sterling cross rate has helped by slight easiness but the strength of the Rupee relative to Sterling has been completely ignored. There has been a certain amount of Office selling in the market but at no time has it been aggressive and the Bazaar absorbed all contracts offering with ease. New crop commitments on shipment accounts are very much less than normal, but this factor is largely offset by the very late movement of the new crop and the very small stocks of desirable cotton in Bombay. So far reasons to account for the underlying strength of the market are, on balance, sound, but the technical position of the market is gradually being weakened by a very considerable increase in the number of contracts held indirectly by the outside public. As we remarked a fortnight ago, the Bombay market is the indirect source of supply of contracts for the several unofficial markets which during the last five or six weeks have had a very definite confidence in cotton values. So long as the market remains steady, this potential weakness is not revealed, but should prices show signs of wavering a very considerable amount of cotton would be unloaded. To suggest that the market here might turn in the near future is, in our opinion, somewhat hazardous, but we nevertheless consider it necessary to draw attention to the danger of any turn revealing a market technically unsound.

The crop outlook at the moment is unsatisfactory. Further rains earlier in the week over the Oomra districts have delayed still further a crop already late and have increased damage, possibly to quality more than to quantity. Eventually less attractive quality cannot be other than a price depressing factor. Meanwhile, delayed crop movement lightens the selling which might otherwise have come on to the market.

We conclude with a regret that news is no better from the Far East. Having known something about war, we can think of so many thing in favour of peace.

Britain's Fat Emoluments As Debt-Collecting Agent.

TRUTH ABOUT WAR DEBTS.

America Demands Guarantee Before Cancellation.

Mr. James T. Adams, American Economist and Financier who threw his weight with Hoover to bring about the epoch-making moratorium is on a visit to India to study world depression in all its aspects.

In the following exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle", he vividly portrays Britain's role as a debt-collecting agent, which benefits the British Exchequer to the tune of 7-1|2 million dollars.

Regarding the cancellation of war debts, he says: "If America is to shoulder the debt which Europe owes her, she has a right to be assured that their self-denial will really contribute to the recovery of Europe."

Mr. Adams said:—

"On both sides of the ocean, the question of scaling down of cancellation of the war debts is once more coming to the front. The world is in the trough of a deep economic depression, and at such a time the economic effect of cancelling the war debts must be an inevitable topic of conversation", "How much good would cancellation do"? exclaimed Mr. Adams.

"Many factors have combined to bring on the sickness of the economic world, which is shown in overproduction, unemployment, disorganised foreign exchange. In any case, a serious crisis was due according to the business cycle. The war caused an unprecedented destruction of capital, and since the war, national an local governments everywhere, have frankly been living beyond their means in providing all sorts of socialised luxuries and "social services". "Local taxes" have been mounting all over the world, because taxpayers demanded benefits paid for by "the government".

INCREASED POVERTY.

"There have also been the bans placed everywhere on the free movements of peoples and goods, the first by the Alien Restriction acts and the second by tariffs. The first has increased poverty in places where there is no work. The tariffs have tremendously impeded the free flow of goods and have played their part in the dislocation of industry. How important is the part played by the war debt in all this, and how would cancellation of ten billion dollars help?

FROM CREDITOR TO DEBTOR.

"It is easy to see why Europe should persistently look at the debt. For all our national life, we had been a heavy debtor of hers. Suddenly we turn into a gigantic creditor. Europe has not been used to the role of debtor, and the sudden shift is extremely disagreeable."

BRITAIN AS DEBT-COLLECTOR.

"What is to-day England's position regarding Amrican debt? She collects annually from her Allies and Germany dol. 7,500,000 more than she pays the United States; thus if there were a complete all-round cancellation of debts, far from helping England, it would leave her dol. 7,500,000 poorer annually. Of the staggering taxes in England, not one penny is on account of the American debt. This situation will last until 1966. Under such circumstances, the debt cannot be considered as inimical to the interests of England until her own debtors should default, at which time the question could be raised better than to-day. Unfortunately, the average English tax-payer is under the impression that his fiendish taxes are somehow due to Uncle Sam."

A PROSPEROUS DEBTOR.

"When we came to the next largest debtor, France, we find her the most prosperous of the nations to-day, with practically no unemployment. If the war debts are the cause of our ills, how is it that the second largest debtor is more prosperous than anyone else, even being able to spend huge sums on armaments"?

AMERICA NOT TO BLAME.

Germany, from whom we ask nothing in indemnities, is in sore straits—but how much of that is due to the proportion of the indemnities diverted by the Allies to pay their debts to us, and how much to the proportion which they keep, an to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles dismembering her territory and Empire? America fought hard, almost quixotically, in Paris for a peace that might be fair to all and bring healing to Europe. Passion was too high, and Europe would have nothing of it. If Germany was so treated that it was difficult to secure payments from her, it is surely not the fault of America".

"In view of the present temper of France, and the race for armaments, I see no reason for expecting that the cancellation of the debts would greatly help, and it might merely increase the amount available for armaments and "social services". It would have no effect whatever on the conflict between capital and labour in England, such as is now paralysing the coal and textile industries. I wtould not relieve by one iota the tension between Italy and France, or the hatred and fear of France for Germany. It would not reduce armaments or tension. It would relieve Germany a bit, but could not alter the handicaps of the treaty imposed on her."

CHINESE WALL OF TARIFFS.

"But let us look at our own house. Why is it that our own manufacturers and bankers are beginning to suggest cancellation again? Can the answer be possibly something like this Our manufacturing capacity has been built up to enormous proportions and demands large foreign outlets. It also demands a protected home market. Under Hoover, it has secured the highest tariff in history, a tariff that is nearly prohibitive as to bring about resentment among the other nations and something almost like dismay even among ourselves."

"It is clear that foreigners cannot buy our goods and pay the debt, unless they can have the money and the foreign exchange with which to do it. The manufacturers, wishing to hog the entire domestic market and yet sell to the foreign ones, do not want to lower the tariff (which might permit foreigners to sell to us and thus secure the means in money to buy from us and to pay the debt); but they do want the foreigner to buy. And they see that if the American people will cancel the ten billion dollars debt, there might be ten billion dollars more for the moment with which European could buy American manufactured goods".

TOLL OF THE CAPITALIST.

"If the American people should present Europe with ten billion dollars with which to buy American goods, the manufacturers would not pay the bill. We would. We are already contributing to the success of manufacturing by paying higher prices imposed by the tariff. If we cancelled the loans, we would have to pay taxes to help the amortization of ten billion dollars. Unless precedents failed, the manufacturing plants would get their taxes paid by handing thm on in yet higher prices to the consumer in a protected market. We would thus, for a third time, pay a contribution to the manufacturer."

"If those who are now suggesting such a cancellation were motived solely by the good of the world, why no word about tariffs, which are notoriously one of the worst symptoms in the world sickness? Because a change in them would interfere with their personal profits. The war debt to America is, as I have said, but one factor in the general 'malaise' to-day. When Europe seems disinclined or unable to try to remedy any of the others, why burden the American tax-payer alone? Because, in Europe, it is the one that calls for no self-

Continued on page 10)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, Special meeting, 3-10 p.m. ordinary meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 19.

Municipal Standing Committee, Special meeting, 2-40 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, FRIDAY, November 20.

Municipal Standing Committee, Special Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Gramophone Records; 6-30 p.m. Items of Interest; 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by Narayan Iyer (violin solo) and Mahomed Khan (Been solo); 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. "Rawalpindi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

E.I.C.A.—LTD.—The "Tenth Annual General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., at 4 p.m., to-day (Wednesday) in the Board Room, Taj Building, Fort.'

"ATI-UNTOUCHABILIAY" COMMITTEE. A Meeting of the Anti-Untouchability Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Congress House.

WHOLE DAY PICKETING AT NEW TODDY SHOP.—As a new toddy shop is opened in Khetwadi 10th Lane in defiance of protest applications of the residents of the locality, the Girgaum District Congress Committee has started whole day picketing at the shop from 12th instant.

DRILL CLASS.—All the captains are informed that the drill class began at the Azad Maidan on Monday last. So they are requested to be present with their volunteers in uniform. The drill class will be held dails at 9 p.m.. (S. T.) except on Sunday.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday,) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

DR. NAG'S THIRD LECTURE.—Dr. Kalidas Nag, will deliver lecture III of his series of lectures on "The Cultural History of the Pala Empire of Bengal" under the auspices of the University in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Wednesday, 18th November 1931, at 5-30 p.m. The subject of his lecture is Foreign Relations of the Pala Empire. The lecture is open to the public.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A. will give an expcsition of "Usta Ahmai Stanza I" and deliver a lecture on "The purpose underlying Usta Ahmai mymn". "Members, friends and visitors are cordially invited.

TENDER FOR STERLING.

On Tuesday, tenders for £30,000 at 1s. 6-5/32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £4,000,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. were also received and allotted approxmiately 24 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 25th instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

LIQUOR PICKETING

Congress Volunteers

All Congress volunteers picketing toddy and liquor shops and bars must put on the liquor pickets' badges, supplied to them by the istrict Congress Committees. This is obsolutely necessary in view of the unfortunate experience in certain places of bogus persons posing as Congress volunteers for reasons best known to themselves and also to liquor licensees.

Congress & Municipal Elections

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., writes:

The preliminary meeting of all the official candidates of the B.P.-C.C. to the ensuing Municipal elections will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, to draw up the programme of work of the Congress Municipal Party and also concert measures to carry on an effective electioneering campaign.

FURTHER DECLINE IN BOMBAY SILVER

10 P.M.

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

The London Silver Market was expected to close at a rise 1½ penny per ounce. It closed only 7/8 penny per oz.

The local market ruled very weak on the reports of settlement of China-Japan trouble. The latest rate was Rs. 56/4/0.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered Rs. 45,25,000 and Rs. 1,58,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 90-6-0 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-3-3 and above were accepted in full, and those at Rs. 98-3-0 received approximately 98 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 45,25,000 and Rs. 1,54,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were 7-3-11 and Rs. 7-3-9 per annum respectively.

Intermediate, six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 18th November to Monday, the 23rd November at Rs. 96-8-0 Rs. 98-4-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold fro mthe 12th to the 16th November amounted to Rs. 30,75,000 and Rs. 2,60,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 24th November. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 27th November. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

	During the week ending the 14th November 1931.	From 1st April to 14th November 1931.
Sterling purchased in India	868,000	3,426.000
Net transfer to Home Treasury.		
(i) From Paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil	Nil
(ii) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil	23,047,804
Total	686,000	26,473,804
Less-Sales of Sterling	Nil	14,047,804
Net remittances to Home Treasury	868,000	12,426.000

Operation For Nose Trouble On Sardar.

In our Monday's issue it was stated that the Sardar Vallabhbhai was operator upon for nose trouble by "Dr. Dhamania" in consultation with Dr. Deshmukh, should be stated that the name of the doctor is "J. M. Damany" and not "Dhamania". Dr. Damany's consulting rooms are at Laud Mansions, Queens Road.

PARSI PANCHAYAT REFORM COMMITTEE.

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the Committee, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat Reform Committee a meeting of Parsis will be held at the C. J. Hall, Fort, on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. J. B. Boman1Behram will preside and Miss Balai Palamcote and Messrs. E. R. Heerji-Behedin and P. J. Shroff will speak on "The present deplorable condition of the Parsi Community and the coming elections of the Council of One Hundred of the Parsi Panchayat."

DEWAR SURIYA SENA.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT

Property Worth Rs. 1740 Stolen.

Antone Rodricks Kanha, John Phillip Martin and two others were arrested by the C. I. D. in connection with housebreaking and theft at the house of one Mr. Ardeshir Diwechia a Parsi resident at Phaltan Road on 27th October last. Property worth Rs. 1,740 consisting of watches and rare and valuable coins was stolen. The accused were arrested on Monday and property worth Rs. 550 was recovered. The C. I. D. police raided quite a number of places all over the city to recover the stolen property. The accused were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, on Tuesday morning and remanded to police custody for seven days.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET BEFORE STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman Says Salary Cut Is Not Necessary

A Special Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday evening to discuss the budget estimates prepared by the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1932-33. Mr. P. J. Murzban, Chairman of the Standing Committee speaking on the budget, congratulated the Commissioner for issuing a balanced budget. Referring to the income and revenue sides he said:

The income for the year is estimated at Rs. 3,28,14,000 and the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3,29,89,000, showing a net deficit of Rs. 1,75,000, which he proposes to recoup by cuts in salaries. The Commissioner very lucidly points out how without imposing any increase in taxation he anticipates an incease in income to the extent of Rs. 13,56,000 and how he proposes to curtail all expenditure 'under his control,' the aggregate decrease over the current year's grants being Rs. 5,93,000. On the other hand the expenditure over which the Commissioner has no control has increased by Rs. 6.57,000 the largest increase being on account of primary education.

Now I come to the burning question of the day viz. the growing cost of our establishments which swallows up an amount of Rs. 73,16,000 every year. The Commissioner has reduced the aggregate bill below the current year's amount by Rs. 2,60,000. After applying the prunning knife to expenditure including that of the Schools Committe as I have pointed out above, the Commissioner says that he has to face a deficit of Rs. 1,75,000 and this he wants to make up by cuts in salaries as proposed by him. But in all seriousness I ask you, gentlemen, to consider whether the proposed drastic step is absolutely necessary. In the first place in a Budget Estimate of over 3 crores of Rupees. I do not think that the so-called deficit of 1-3/4 lacs which may or may not occur should so frighten us as to necessitate its recoupment in advance by a cut from month to month in the salaries earned by honest, efficient and hard work by our staff. Expenditure to this exient can by easily prunned by other ways. So there is no fear that if we do not reduce salaries or our hard worked staff we shall be helpless and shall drift towards insolvency.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee congratulated the Commissioner being the first to put retrenchment on higher than any other public body. He suggested an Educational Cess to meet the Schools' Committee's budget and to reduce the general tax to that extent.

Dr. S. P. Mehta thought it was not a satisfactory budget.

The Committee then adjourned till 2-30 p.m. (Wednesday).

GOVT. DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

tisfactory, as unlike the English Law it did not provide for judicial appeals.

Mr. Mody supported Mr. Sarda's amendment and referred to the unreality of the position when they faced an irremovable executive. The position could make constructive suggestions if the Government wished, but this could not be done in the course of speeches. Mr. Mody felt great sympathy for the middle and lower middle classes who had to keep up a standard of living and had not got much benefit from the drop in the prices. Their house-rent, medical and educational and other bills remained the same if not higher. Their case, indeed, was pitiable When the Finance Member mentioned the higher percentage of taxes borne by the British and Japanese, he forgot the much higher income per head in those countries.

TAXING POOR PEOPLE.

Mr. H.C. Desanges said that the national emergency had been caused by the world factors and he had given the Government his vote to get over it. "But when you come to taxing poor people with an income of Rs. 84 a month I stop there. (Applause). In England the minimum taxable income for a married man is 360 pounds. In England you have something of the human touch. You think of the man, his wife and child but here you are wanting in the human touch. ("Hear, hear.") Let us be human when we are dealing with the masses. I admit that Governments must live, but the individual must also exist. Then you are having a cut of 10 per cent. A man drawing 200 rupees will have a 9 per cent. cut and one drawing 4,000, only six per cent. Why this differentiation? Why cannot your All-India Services, who are well paid allow the 10 per cent. cut without any deduction? In no country in the world where a cut is applied, the income-tax or surcharge is included. (Applause). There is no breach of contract. When you got the Lee concessions which gave you more than expected, was not then a breach of contract? Then again, do you realise that by lowering the income-tax you are giving wide powers to your income-tax machinery to use them probably excessively. My plea is let those that have more pay more. (Applause).

Mr. J.N. Aggarwal congratulated Mr. Desanges and said that the lowering of income-tax would be a deadly blow to the poorer families, 300,000 of whom would be roped in. He reminded the Government that in England relief was given for family and even dependents and relief for earned income; thus for the bachelor the income-tax limit was £250 and for the family-man £350. "If that is the limit in England, why lower it in India?

GIVE A HUMAN TOUCH.

Dr. De'Souza supported the amendment on behalf of the Indian Christian community. Dr. De'Souza appealed to Government to give the tax a human touch if they were willing to accept the amendment by exempting from income tax a sort of children's allowance. He warned Government that the once contented and loyal Christian community had already begun to take to politics and measures like the one before the House might drive its members to take to revolutionary activities. He suggested an export duty on manure to balance the deficit.

Mr. Studd could not understand the attitude of non-officials who were perfectly prepared to support cut from salaries of Rs. 40 but did not like non-Government men taxed even to a minor degree.

Mr. Willayatullah supported the amendment.

"JUST, RIGHT, SOUND"!

Sir George Schuster held that on moral grounds the proposal was justified; on financial grounds it was right; and on grounds of general administration and as a means of broadening the basis of taxation it was sound. He emphasised that Government were compelled to reduce the minimum level of income tax only as an emergency measure.

The total amount of tax so far rejected by the Assembly comes to Rs. 351 lakhs.

SCHUSTER REPLIES TO DEBATE

Sir George Schuster replying to the debate said that though the vote of the House did not always reflect judgment based on convincing speeches, he would seriously attempt to convince the Assembly of the justice of Government's case. He asked the House to view the lowering of income-tax level in its proportion and in its setting. This was no new innovation. In 1860 the income tax was levied on incomes of not less than Rs. 200 per annum. The minimum exemption limit was then increased to Rs. 500. Gradually it was increased to Rs. 1,000 and income tax on incomes of that level was only finally remitted in 1919. The remission then undoubtedly was a proper measure, because the country could afford it.

As Mr. Yamin Khan had said, the price of agricultural produce had gone back to the 1903 level. The whole basis of the country's income on which the Government of India and the Provincial Governments had to rely for taxation was dependent on agricultural prices. They must, therefore, have recourse again to standards of taxation applied in 1903. In those days Rs. 1,000 was considered a fair limit. There was, therefore, nothing outrageous in the proposition that Rs. 1,000 in India represented a fair limit for this direct form of taxation. He emphasised that Government expected to get something like nineteen crores out of incomes above two thousand rupees, whereas they sought to get something like seventy lakhs from incomes below Rs. 2,000.

Thus they were not overburdening those income-tax payers who earned Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. A cultivator had to pay tax on his income in the form of land tax, however low it was. There was no low limit there. Why should there be a low limit or exemption for men who made money not by cultivation by in keeping small shops or driving a motor car.

"I would ask my friends opposite to consider the responsibility that may be theirs in future of considering the interests as members of public resting as they may under some danger that popular Governments may give way to popular clamours for popular form of expenditure. I would ask them to consider whether it will not be of advantage to the country that there will be a large class of this kind that directly feels in the form of direct taxation the result of any form of public extravagance. These are not mere debating points. They are serious arguments which have influenced us in coming forward with what we knew would be a very unpopular measure."

NO RICH PEOPLE LEFT IN COUNTRY.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai moved an amendment for the omission of clause eight of the Finance Bill, which provided that rates of income-tax and super-tax now in force should be increased by 12½ per cent. in the financial year 1931-32 and by 25 per cent in 1932/33. He disputed the claim that the proposal would hit only the rich people, for he maintained that there were hardly any rich people left in the country.

Mr. Tait (Burma) said that if he did not criticise the provisions of the clause, it was only because his group were anxious to help the Government to balance the budget at a time of grave national emergency. There was an urgent necessity for combating organised evasion of income tax and he had no hesitation in saying that he would reserve to himself the right of refusing taxation proposals next March if he was not convinced that the situation had improved. He urged that if there was need, the Government should amend the rules and regulations and the laws of the land and even change the personnel of the Income Tax Department.

Mr. Puri: In case a big firm offends, whom would you like to be imprisoned?

Mr. Tait: The Directors.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: If the Directors are away, will you imprison the Manager?

Mr. Tait quoted an instance where a person was fined Rs. 60, which was half of what the Government would have lost if the case had not been detected.

Mr. Anklesaria criticised Government for launching on a policy of additional taxation when the right course would have been to balance the budget by borrowing.

Sir Hari Singh Gour felt that the last speech of Sir George Schuster gave indications that the policy of Government was to broaden the basis of taxation and stiffen its limits for good. He, however, was of opinion that the income-tax was already sufficiently high and should not be further enhanced.

Mr. Mody based his attack on the ground that the Clause sought to make demands upon a class of people who were already being taxed. His other objection was that Government was daily increasing the burden on the trade and industry of the country and Government, in spite of their demand, had not allowed the practice of carry-forward of losses.

MUCH TAXED EUROPEANS!

Mr. Arthur Moore, Leader of the European Group said that this community was most hit under the present scheme of taxation. He explained how from morning till night everything he touched was a taxed article. The only thing which he enjoyed free was a plethora of speeches in the Assembly. (Laughter).

Mr. B. R. Puri:—Here you tax us with your speeches. (Laughter).

Mr. Moore:—The only thing which the Finance Member does not tax is sleep. This was the lot of a European who now found it difficult to live in this country.

PRICE OF RESPECTABILITY.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said that there was no evasion of income-tax on the part of professionals like lawyers. In fact, some lawyers paid more to Government in the form of income-tax in the hope that they could maintain respectability before their clients and get more revenue. He opined that incomes below Rs. 10,000 should not be taxed, but on the present occasion, he wanted that the sur-tax should be half of what Government imposed. But he was in the first instance for no increase in income-tax and super-tax.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

SEPARATE ANDHRA PROVINCE.

Deputation Waits On Lord Lothian.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, delegate to the Round Table Conference, led a deputation to Lord Lothian, this afternoon, consisting of Raja of Bobili, Sir A. P. Patro, and Sjts. Jogiah, Giri, Subba Rao and Narasinhan. The Deputation urged the formation of a separate Andhra Province at early date.

Lord Lothian discussed with members of the deputation the various points concerning revenues to the two areas and the advisability of linguistic redistribution and promised to place the matter before Government.

B. Shiva Rao, delegate to the Round Table Conference, presented a memorandum urging the creation of a separate Karnatak Province.—Reuter.

Late Mrs. Dinshaw

Reports have appeared in certain papers that the Head Priest of Deccan was present at the ceremony when Mrs. F. E. Dinsha was buried in the compound of her Poona residence. We are informed that the Head Priest of Deccan was not present on the said occasion. The ceremony was conducted privately.

A DOUBLE TREAT
THE RIALTO
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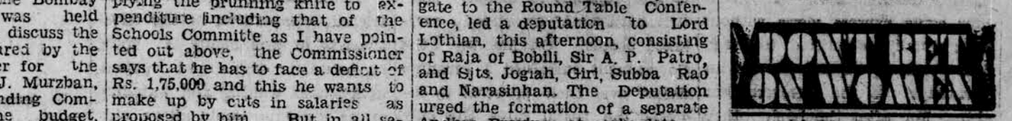
FOX MOVIETONE'S LATEST COMEDY DRAMA.



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... WOULD YOU TELL?

This lady threatened to confess all to her husband.
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BETTY COMPSON
IAN KEITH—MARY DUNCAN
JEANETTE LOFF
Also
SIDNEY & MURRAY
RIB-TICKLING COMEDY and OSWALD THE RABBIT CARTOON
and
British Movietone News.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SECOND WEEK
MARY PICKFORD
WITH
REGINALD DENNY
IN
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With
BEBE DANIELS
IN
REACHING FOR THE MOON
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Book now at S. Rose & Co., or at Theatre.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Bloemfontein; Jones; Karachi Havildar; Brewin; Calcutta.

Acquileia; Zappo; Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Karagola; Fishley; Durban.

Bankura; Durkee; Busrah.

Fager; Brudol; Bangkok.

Mundra, Hemmings; London.

LOADING.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Steamer Braunfels for Hamburg.

Steamer C/Bradford for New York.

S S Havildar:—The T M Coy's steamer "Havildar," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Aquileia:—The Italiana mail steamer "Aquilela"; arrived in harbour yesterday from Geneva, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Bankura" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer "Mundra" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers

S S Fager:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer "Fager" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer "Karagola," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

For New York City of Bedford:—40 bags gum karaya K Bhaichand and Co.

For Marseilles S S "Kaiser-I-Hind":—1280 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Hull S S "Mundra" 1334 bags myrabollum; P Mathradas & Co.

For Liverpool S S "California":—12 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.; 1 bale bale wool raw, K Lalbhai; 10 bales wool raw C Lister and Co.; 10 bales wool raw R Virchand; 45 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 14 bales wool raw, Clarke and Smith; 50 bales cotton fly, M Mafatlal and Co.; 1 bale cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 1144 bags myrabollum P Mathradas and Co.; 949 bags linseed oil cakes, 1000 bags groundnut, Ishwardas & Co.

For Antwerp S S "Bloemfontein":—1200 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas and Co.; 171 bags hemp M Nissim; 190 bags buffalo pickers, N A Gilra; 220 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co.

For Liverpool:—1280 bags myrabollum Amin and Sons.

For Hacburg S S "Hohenfels":—178 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hambur S S "Braunfels":—82 barrels iron barrels P Sethna & Co.; 200 barrels iron barrels N Karsondas and Co.

For Ratterdom:—309 bags joowari, 3096 bags joowari M Ehuta and Co.

For Antwerp:—41 barrels iron barrels N Karsondas and Co.; 17 barrels iron barrels P Sethna and Co.; 675 bags castor seed R Ratilal and Co.

For New York:—336 bags gum karaya N Mocljl and Co.

For Kobe S S "Borneo Maru":—1000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 50 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally; 309 bales cotton raw, Missho Co. Ltd.

For Hongkong:—50 bales cotton yarn T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn V Morarji.

For Yakkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka C S "Genova Maru":—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Moji:—105 ton iron scrap, A Papatlal and Sons.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

From Glasgow S S "Clan Morrison" J Finlay and Co.:—112 bales cotton piece goods; 12 bales cottos yarn; 127 bales cottons; 29 bales paper; 65 bales whisky; 30 bales wine; 110 bales ale 100 bales fire-clay; 10,000 pieces fire bricks; 40 drums chemicals; 20 drums colour; 125 loose cisterns; 12 bundle plates; 25 bundle joists; 245 bundle sheets.

From Liverpool:—359 bales newspaper, 1150 cases soap, 280 cases glycerine; 60 cases biscuits; 425 cases machinery; 26 cases bolts and nuts; 34 cases paper; 33 cases tiles; 253 cases cycle rims; 40 bundle rivets; 25 cases medicine; 332 drums dyes; 126 drums lub. oil; 261 bundle steel bars 73 bundle steel tubes; 4811 bundle hoops; 1000 bags, 460 kegs, 1000 drums, 820 cases chemicals.

From Moulmein S S Jalavihar" Agents S S N Co.:—5788 bags rice.

From Bassein:—36882 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—16457 bags rice; 7 bundle planks; 12 cases canvas shoes.

From Colombo:—42 cases rubber.

From Tutocorin:—51 cases coffee 89 bales cotton yarn, 46 cases rubber, 112 bags Oorid husk-dust.

From Cochin:—100 kothis hooka shells.

From Ponani:—260 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—11 cases soap, 257 jattas coir rope.

From Badagara:—425 bags cocoanuts; 113 bags copra.

From Rangoon C S "Aungban":—Agents B. Shell Oil Co:—799954 gallons kerosene oil in bulk; 200 cks. kerosene oil 1395 cks. lub. oil; 184 cks. turpentine; 29 cks. grease; 61 cases motor oil; 6 cases shell tox, 1340 cases candles; 192 cases wax, 320 bags wax; 20 cks. match wax; 694 tin match wax.

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CYCLES
Short talk followed by Questions and answers
Wednesday, November 18th, 6-15 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1931.

THE FARCE GOES ON

The Federal Structure Committee has met after all and may continue to meet for a few days more But whether the meeting and talking will do any good is to put it mildly, quite problematical. It is, however interesting to note that the Muslims discreetly withdrew their opposition to the Committee's discussion of central responsibility till the communal question was finally decided. They had repeatedly threatened to boycott the Committee if it discussed central responsibility in the absence of a communal settlement. The Government, too, had pampered them enough. But it did not suit Government's purpose to cut short the R. T. C. farce all too abruptly. Some talk was desirable at the Federal Committee and some more at the plenary session and then Government would add one more to the series of statements about their policy. But how were the Muslims to be persuaded to keep up the farce and even participate in it? The Premier was equal to the occasion. He said at the meeting of the Federal Committee that the Muslims might express their views provisionally, subject to a satisfactory communal settlement being arrived at. That cut the Gordian knot. The Muslims could express views without being finally committed to them. The Premier's suggestion was an advantage to the Government also. For after the hash they had contrived to make of the communal question, they might reasonably expect extreme communalists to expatiate on the danger of immediate and complete transfer of responsibility and on the need in any case for "Safeguards" for this, that and other interest and for the Europeans in particular. For the defence of the special claims of the Europeans, however unreasonable, would by implication and analogy mean better support to the other communalists' claims, however unreasonable. The "Deal" that we referred to the other day was not for nothing. If by any chance the extreme communalists speak less in favour of Safeguards for the British and more in favour of transfer of responsibility to India, the Government is after all free to accept or reject the views of the Conference and to point again at the communal difficulty.

So it has come about that the Federal Committee will continue to meet for some days and there will be at the fag end of the Conference much talk about the Army, Finance, Safeguards, etc., topics which should properly have been considered at the very outset. An interesting feature of the proceedings of the Federal Committee on Monday may well be noted here. Lord Reading, Mr. MacDonald and even Lord Sankey repeatedly talked of the desirability of the Indians "expressing their views" on the questions of Army, Finance, Discrimination etc. Till that day it was generally understood, as it was made clear in the Viceregal declarations on the subject, that there was to be not merely an expression of views by the Indian delegates, as if they formed merely an advisory body or a body of supplicants, but that a genuine settlement was to be attempted. But the language studiously and repeatedly used by Lord Reading, Mr. MacDonald and Lord Sankey seems to have thrown to the winds the very thought of a settlement. Lord Reading, for example, said: "I would like to know the views of Indian representatives regarding certain matters." The Premier also, he added, needed "an indication of the views of the delegates themselves." The Premier himself suggested that the communal difficulay need not "prevent them from giving expression to their views." Even Lord Sankey seemed to be in a hustling mood when he said that "the discussions need not be very long" and that "all we want is an indication of views". Mr. Wedgwood Benn was the only British delegate who seemed to suspect this talk of mere indication of views and he warned the Committee that under Lord Irwin's pledge the labours of the Conference were not to be merely "academic". And he further warned the Government that if there was no true settlement at the Conference, "that would not only be the end of the Conference, but the end of the method of Conference". But the Premier himself seems to have definitely abandoned the true Conference method and is only anxious to keep up the show till the last. He would then "wind up" with a statement about Government's intentions which statement should legitimately have been made at the outset or in the middle of the Conference proceedings. If he wants the India to try other methods than negotiations at a Conference, the country will not shirk the challenge.

RECKLESS FINANCE.

The Opposition parties in the Assembly, although their strength is considerably weakened by the absence from India of a number of members who are at the R. T. Conference and the Government device of appointing a number of others on peregrinating committees of inquiry, is putting up a fight against the reckless financial policy of Government. The Finance Member is not having an easy time of it in securing assent to his proposals to increase taxation burdens of an already overtaxed people. On Monday the Government sustained a crushing defeat over their proposal to increase the postal rates, the only elected member who supported them being Mr. Muhammad Yakub. Earlier during the day they had secured, by the narrow majority of seven votes, the defeat of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's amendment to delete the enhancement of the excise duty on salt. Government have largely ignored the existence of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in regard to the salt concessions and the Government of Madras have cold-shouldered the request of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar that an inquiry should be instituted into the official allegation that inhabitants in two talukas of Ramnad have abused the concessions. The decision to make salt dearer indicates the precious little concern Government have for the hardship of the poor, particularly at a time when existence for them has become more difficult.

But the non-official elements in the Assembly were able again on Tuesday to defeat Government on the proposal to lower the income-tax minimum limit from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,000. The lower middle class, protested a member, would be led to bankruptcy, if this iniquitous move to touch them passed. He was supported from a quarter which usually falls in line with official views. The representative of the Anglo-Indian community clinched the issue by saying: "In England the income-tax was exacted with humanity. In India this humanity was lacking." Lord Willingdon, it will be recalled, observed, in one of the speeches he made immediately after assuming office, that he would rule as a "constitutional" Viceroy. He has exhibited his love for "constitutionalism" by issuing Ordinances, even when the Legislature was in session. Is he willing to show the same affection for constitutional principle by certifying all the official financial demands which the Assembly rejects?

FIRST FRUITS.

The "National" Government of Britain is ready to show the whole world that it is determined to go protectionist rapidly and passionately. Mr. Runciman, a pronounced Free-trader, until he contested the election as a sudden convert to a changed policy, unfolded in the Commons on Monday Government's plans for dealing with "abnormal importations". The new President of the Board of Trade has the zeal of the convert. An emergency bill is to be passed by Thursday imposing duties not exceeding 100 per cent on manufactured and semi-manufactured articles imported into Britain. Dominion products will not be affected by the duties. This comprehensive campaign to "tax the foreigner" will delight the Tories and the Simonites but when the time comes to tax food imports, the British voter will become restive. Meanwhile other countries will be forced to take steps against the British move. France and Turkey have already begun.

Trifles.

Apropos of the withdrawal of the salt concession from Ramnad Sir James Crerar says: "Carts were freely used and salt was removed to distant villages outside the talukas in question. A request for an enquiry has been received from Mr. Rajagopalchar. It has not been possible to accede to this."

And quite rightly too. The officials can do no wrong. And even the suggestion of inquiry is low, if not high, treason.

• • • •

"A year's armament truce, beginning from November 1, has been accepted by all Governments invited to attend the Disarmament Conference in February"—League Circular.

Simultaneously (a) a little friendly competition in the effectiveness of armaments is going on between China and Japan, with Russia waiting and watching or, as the Japs would allege, aiding and abetting, (b) the Nazis are winning, Germany over, to the excited anxiety of France and the Little Entente and (c) there are beginnings, on an international scale, of Tariffs and counter-tariffs.

Peace, World Peace, my friends, is COMING.

• • • •

Much is being made of Mr. MacDonald's somersault at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. This is not right. Indeed the Premier would be justified in regarding himself as gravely insulted thereby. For, the accusation implying as it does that something less was expected of him, is, no tribute to the master's art and his past feats.

• • • •

According to our London correspondent the Muslims "are distressed over the way in which the Tories have let them down."

This is perfectly silly. The Muslims have always been proudly down, crouching. All that the Tories have done is to see that they are not out.

• • • •

"Calcutta's War On Malaria. Rs. 3,00,000 Scheme.
Aeroplane For Spraying Mosquito Swamps".
—Anglo-India.

I, however, seriously doubt if it would produce any effect on Mr. Villiers and his friends.

• • •

"A clarion cry to 'Buy British' was uttered by the Prince of Wales in a stirring broadcast on the occasion of the inauguration of the Empire Marketing Board, ...The Prince of Wales urged his listeners to 'buy home produce first and Empire produce second".

I am sure the Viceroy will lose no time in stirring all hearts in India by the clarion call to "Buy Indian" and urge the people to buy "home"—very sorry, I mean Home, produce first etc.

• • • •

I doubt if you would be able to find in all the proceedings of the R. T. C. a better joke than the following:—

Lord Sankey: "Believe me I am neither pro-Hindu, pro-Muslim, nor pro-anything else. I am pro-India."

Mr. Jinnah: "Believe me, I am more pro-India than you."

Lord Sankey: "I do not admit that".

Mr. Jinnah: "I claim that, and neither I nor any Muslim at this table wishes to create unnecessary difficulties."

• • • •

But I am glad that no one laughed. Mr. Jinnah has rather an exclusive sort of sense of humour. The laughter might have jarred on his delicate sensibility and offended him—with dire results.

• • •

Even as it is, I am waiting in terrible fear and dread. For it is not unlikely that Mr. Jinnah should hold a consultation at the Ritz Hotel—Ambedkar, Carr and Gidney being also present—and then announce that he has been authorised to add to "my fourteen points" the pointed demand that Lord Sankey should publicly admit being less pro-Indian than Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues. Failure to accede will, of course, involve minorities' determined opposition to Responsibility at the Centre.

• • • •

100 per cent duty in Britain.
—Press Headline.

England expects every man to pay his duty.

• • • •

Mr. Runciman says that one inventor is worth more than 70 acts of Parliament. A much deserved tribute to Beaverbrook, Rothermere and Percival Phillips and Co. Whose timely "Zinovieff letters" make or mar Parliament.

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Speaking against lowering income-tax limit, Mr. Desanges said that in England, a man had his exemption limit raised, if he had a wife and raised again on account of children. Evidently Col. Gidney's successor does not know that "Cannons" of British taxation do not hold good on the East of the Suez.

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I congratulate Sir George Schuster on launching his bold policy of encouraging tax-payers "without encumbrances". Mr. Desanges' plea amounts to protection for polygamy and progeny.

WHAT THE TURKS THINK.

VARIETIES OF CONSCIENCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(BY G. K. N.)

Professor Mustafa Shekib Bey, Professor of Psychology at the University of Istanbul, has an important article in the periodical "Hayat," May 1930, edited by Jelal Nuri Bey, under the title: "Our Modern Conscience: its essence, values and limits." Prof. Shekib Bey is one of Turkey's brilliant thinkers and has written a number of articles and books on psychological and sociological subjects. In this article he analyses with a penetrating intellect the present state of the Turkish mind, its changes in the past, and its course in the future. The article is worthy of closest study, and is most valuable in shedding light on the character of the present Muslim mentality in Turkey.

INNER RESTLESSNESS.

Prof. Shekib Bey says:

"Men have been born in simple and pure natural environments; but in the course of time neither they themselves nor their environment has remained in this simplicity and purity. Men and their environment have always changed. This change has reacted on some people and made them pessimistic with regard to any change. Such people have no faith in new developments; they do not dare to see or wish anything but what they have already known and believed. The natural and simple life which they are used to is considered by these people as fundamental and permanent, and the rest is non-essential and transitory. Since the earliest times, we have many examples of this pessimistic attitude toward change, among which we may mention the Books of Hosea and Isaiah and the story of the Fall of Man."

"We, the Turks, like other nations, have arisen in the dim ages of history, and we have passed through many civilisations and we have changed also. Like other nations, we have not lost altogether the feelings and thoughts which we have inherited through contact with other civilisations. We must remember also that our nation is not free from the clash of the contradictory spirit of the new and old civilisations, therefore we are not yet free from inner restlessness."

TURKEY'S THREE EPOCHS.

Professor Shekib Bey divides the civilisation of the past history of the Turkish people into three periods:—

(1) The civilisation of the age of the popular traditions;
(2) The civilisation of the Mediaeval Ages; and
(3) Modern civilisation.

Speaking about the first and the earliest ages of the history of the Turkish people, he says that it has had its own characteristics and it has left its marks on the present Turkish mentality.

Then he comes to the second stage, namely, the civilisation of the mediaeval ages, and he has much to say about it.

"This civilisation," the Professor says, "is the result of the dogma of the heavenly religions and the idealism of Plato mixed with Aristotle's dialectics. If the first civilisation was traditional, this may be called "spiritual' based on revelation."

"This mediaeval civilisation was fixed and conservative. Whereas life is a change, a development, therefore it could not be consistent with this conservatism. Thus a third civilisation arose, namely, the modern. This new civilisation stands for movement and progress, in place of fixedness and immobility; therefore, it is called dynamic civilisation."

"Modern civilisation began with mechanics and physics, and derived its chief strength from these. Therefore its mentality is characterised by observation and experimentation rather than tradition and metaphysics. It even wants to create its spiritual activity by its own experimentation and exertion. Therefore it is more inclined to Protestantism than to Catholicism."

WHAT IS CONSCIENCE?

"Man is composed of a physical organism, a consciousness and a conscience. By our organism, we are one with animals; by our consciousness we are men; by our conscience we are social beings. All living creatures have organism; consciousness is found in some of them; conscience is found only in man. What is conscience? The dictionary gives us an abstract definition as 'the faculty which differentiates between good and bad.' But what we need to know is not this abstract conscience; but the modern social Turkish conscience; its contents, and its limits. Goodness or badness, is conditioned by a social environment, without which conscience can neither develop nor deteriorate. Therefore, conscience is not inborn; but an acquired sentiment. Consequently like all acquired things, it is subject to the exigencies of time and place, and is diverse and alterable. Actually there is not an inborn and universal conscience, conscience is neither absolute or unchangeable. The conscience of a primitive man and a child, an idiot and a normal person, a Frenchman and a German, a Turk and an Euglishman, is not one and the same. Even the conscience of the Turks at the time of despotism and now under nationalism is so different. In the earliest period of Turkish history the Turkish conscience was composed of the traditions of the parents, and the highest authority belonged to the aged, who had assimilated these traditions. The fact that a child calls all big men "papa" and the Christians call God "Father" may be traced back to this childish mentality. It is evident that this type of a conscience will be very simple, as we still see in a large majority of our people. All European travellers in Turkey have noticed this simplicity of our common people, their modest humility, their moderation in eating and drinking and their diligence and magnanimity. This pure and simple conscience is a good inheritance to us from our primitive stage of life, but it is not sufficient for our modern age and environment."

THE SECOND STAGE.

As regards the conscience at the second stage of our history, we may say that it was a cosmopolitan conscience. Moreover this conscience has identified politics with religion, and religion with politics; and narrowing its horizon, has remained deaf and indifferent to the most vital movements and revolutions, of the world. It is true that this dogmatic conscience has made a hero of the Turk, but this heroism has produced nothing, and has ended in waste, because of a lack of a positive and constructive goal. Here is the bitter explanation of the scarcity of our present population; it is the result of a wasteful heroism.

MODERN 'NATIONALISTIC' CONSCIENCE.

This kind of conscience has come to an end long ago, and has given its place to the modern conscience by the progress of physics and positive thinking. This conscience is thoroughly nationalistic, and therefore, there are to-day as many consciences as the existing nations. In fact, each nation feels proud of its own conscience, and considers its characteristics as the highest. The Englishman loves most to be English, the American to be American, and so the other nations.. Accordingly, the modern

(Continued on page 7)

NOTES OF THE DAY

"Modern India."

New books on India are now fast multiplying, thanks to the national struggle of last year. One of the most recent publications is "Modern India," published by the Oxford University Press (pages 304; price 3s. 6d. net). The book is, what it purports to be, a "co-operative survey" of modern conditions in India by seventeen different writers, each being assumed to have "a pecuiar and expert knowledge" of his particular subject and all having the common qualification of "an affection for India and her peoples." Thus Sir Harcourt Butler, the nature of whose affection for India is fairly familiar to Indians, contributes the first chapter to the book, on "The Country, Peoples, Languages and Creeds." As might be expected Sir Harcourt says little or nothing about the cultural or political unity of India but observes that "India is in fact one of the greatest ethnographical museums in the world" and quotes with approval of the dictum of Prof. Rapson that "the Indian Empire is the abode of a vast collection of peoples who differ from one another in physical characteristics, in language and in culture more widely than the peoples of Europe." Other experts that have co-operated with him include Sir William Marris, Sir Philip Hartog, Lord Meston, and Mrs. Vera Anstey. The book is comprehensive in its scope and rich in facts, but the political facts are often twisted and coloured and more often misinterpreted; and many a live fact is altogether suppressed. Several of the writers seem to have too much affection for India to let go British hold on the country.

Bad Manners.

We understand from a correspondent writing in the "Indian Social Reformer" that, when a few days ago, the Police sports were held, "the Indian guests were treated as untouchables and were all, including high officers, one Knight and others, segregated from the Europeans" and that "the Indians felt it as a great affront." We wonder why those Indians did not at once withdraw in protest and whether the organisers of the sports will have at least the courtesy to apologise. We agree with the "Reformer" in its remark that the Indians' submissiveness often "encourages the European to behave like a bounder." Things may be appreciably different if higher officers, including the Governors are Indians. There will, then, be more courtesy as well as more efficiency in public administration.

Right Of Service.

While we fully share Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar's anxiety for better representation of women in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, we are not very sorry that her resolution in favour of reserving for women one elected seat in each Ward and two from the nominated seats, was not accepted by that body. We cannot accept nomination on any account, as most nominated members represent—naturally enough—the nominating body, the Government. Even as regards reservation of seats for any class of persons, we dread it as the plague. For, once the principle of reservation is accepted, it will encourage an unending clamour for the extension of that principle. We want social workers like Shrimatis Avantikabai Gokhale, Perin Captain, Lilavati Munshi and Malinibai Sukhtankar herself to get into the Corporation by sheer dint of merit and no favour, through the public appreciation of their service and not on account of the patronising reservation of a seat or two on the ground of sex.

Is This True?

The Indian Journalists' Association of Calcutta has protested against invidious distinctions made by Government in supplying Blue Books and official reports to Indian and Anglo-Indian papers. According to the Association, while important official publications are supplied to Anglo-Indian journals they are either withheld from Indian newspapers, or supplied much later. Notwithstanding Mr. Villiers and the "Statesman," even a sheer sense of common decency demands that Government must say something immediately about it. They must deny the charge—of course, indignantly but with the help of some convincing proofs. Or, they must say that they do not feel called upon to apologise for discrimination in favour of Europeans.

A Peep Behind R. T. C. Drama.

TORY MOVE TO JETTISON RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRE FRUSTRATED.

MUSLIMS DISTRESSED AT BEING LET DOWN BY TORIES

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A peep behind the scene of the R. T. Conference drama today affords interesting side-light.

It is understood that the Premier could not ignore nor set aside the representations made to him by the British Liberal and Labour delegates to the Conference, who insisted on discussing matters pertaining to the introduction of Responsibility at the Centre.

It is reported that but for the persistence of Lord Sankey, who was ably supported by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Lord Irwin, Lord Reading, the Conservatives would have succeeded in blocking the way for the future work of the Conference, and the most vital question of Responsibility would not have even been approached.

PREMIER'S POSITION STRENGTHENED.

Added to these representations were the shoals of communications from various groups of Indian delegates sent during the week-end. These have had the effect of strengthening the position of the Premier in the Cabinet, where it is understood, in reliable quarters, his decision to proceed with the discussion of Responsibility in the Centre was carried on a divided vote. There was lack of unanimity in the Cabinet, and there is every possibility of the Tories protesting against the new move of the Premier unless Mr. Baldwin successfully intervenes.

As for the Muslims, though they acquiesced in Lord Sankey's wishes, they are distressed over the way in which the Tories have let them down. They were considerably upset at the attitude of humble submission of Sir Samuel Hoare; at to-day's meeting his silence was very significant.

MINORITIES SHOT THEIR LAST BOLT.

Dr. Ambedkar on his part is now endeavouring to recover his position in view of Lord Sankey's snub. He is, therefore, holding private conversations with that "irresponsible" person, Gandhiji, with whom earlier in the day he had protracted conversations.

There is a strong feeling in Indian political circles that the minorities have shot their last bolt, and the British Government are beginning to realise after long last the danger of confusion and chaos to which their policy is leading India.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

Bombay Pays Tribute To Lala Lajpatrai's Memory

"EVEN IN DEATH HE SERVED HIS COUNTRY"

The third death anniversary of the Late Lala Lajpatrai was celebrated in Bombay at a well-attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Tuesday evening in the compound of the Congress House, Sjt. S. A. Brelvi presided and Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others addressed on "The Lesson of Lalaji's Life."

EVEN IN DEATH HE SERVED HIS COUNTRY.

"Lalaji was the man who showed to Indians how to make utmost sacrifices for the country. The lesson of his life is the continuous and unending series of sacrifices in all things, small as well as big."

In these words Mr. Brelvi paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the Late Lala Lajpatrai.

Continuing he said to-day all over the country Indians would be honouring the memory which they had been cherishing ever since this great patriot breathed his last. Lalaji's eventful life was a complete dedication to the cause of the Motherland. Even in his death he had served his country. They were all aware of the tragedy of his death. He was one of the most prominent of those who led the great movement of the boycott of the Simon Commission. When the Commission went to Lahore Lalaji led a protest procession to express the resentment that the citizens of Lahore felt at the visit of the Commission. Here in this procession he was charged with a baton by a British officer. He sustained injuries and he died within the next few days. He was a greater patriot in his death than in his life. Such was the life and its greatness which they had gathered to commemorate.

PIONEER OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

With the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Lokmanya Tilak and others Lalaji was one of the pioneers of the national movement in this country. In his life time he had filled the entire public life of this country so much so that there was not a single national activity which did not bear the stamp of Lalaji's personality. He was a great politician, a powerful journalist, an earnest educationist and a persistent social reformer. When the great movement of non-violent non-co-operation began under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi Lalaji threw himself heart and soul into the movement. He courted jail twice during N.C.O. Movement.

INCARNATION OF FEARLESSNESS.

His work in America was well-known to them. It was due to him more than anybody else that Americans were sympathetic towards the Indian aspirations. Lalaji was an incarnation of fearlessness. That was why he was styled as the lion of the Punjab. He had the courage of a lion and on very many occasions he had given unmistakable demonstration of it.

MUSLIMS AND FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

The speaker then referred to the R. T. C. and remarked that those who had stood in the way of the Congress were not the real representatives of their country. The self-regarding attitude of the Muslim nominees to the Conference was such as made every true Muslim hang down his head in shame. For, it was not merely a betrayal of the country but also an insult to Islam. They had no reason to be despondent about the next struggle for freedom. He would assure them that when the struggle would start again Muslims would be second to none in their sacrifices for their country. It was impossible for a Muslim to remain a slave.

Mr. Nagindas Master, in adding his tribute to the memory of Lalaji observed that he was one of the greatest patriots who were making the history of a free India. Lalaji was one of those who were ceaselessly persecuted but he stood the test unflinchingly and unswervingly. His sacrifices would be in vain if they in India would not carry them to a success.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, said that "Lal", "Bal", and "Pal" had become the household names in every Indian home. Lalaji was the idol of the nation. His memory would be ever fresh in their minds. She particularly referred to the immense foreign propaganda that Lalaji had carried on in America and other countries. The great institution that he had started—People's Society—was a living monument to his great sacrifices.

COURAGE OF CONVICTIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas remarked that Lalaji's life had a wonderful lesson for every Indian, especially Indian leaders. He was throughout consistent in everything that he did for his country. He had the courage of his convictions and he would dare anything for them. There was a time when speaking from the Congress platform Moulana Shaukat Ali had said that a true Muslim would never be a friend of the foreign government. But where was Shaukat Ali to-day. That was not the way of Lalaji.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi maintained that so long as India's struggle for freedom would continue Lalaji's name would ever remain a great source of inspiration.

Sjt. S. K. Patil, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chair, remarked that so long as there lived in India Muslims like Dr. Ansari, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad they had no reason to give up hope about the co-operation of Muslims in the coming fight for freedom.

"MAC" SHOWS UP MINORITIES.

Gambler's Last Throw.

A TRIUMPH FOR MAHATMA.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Addressing a meeting in Trafalgar Square many years ago, Mr. E. D. Morel, the great socialist and student of international affairs, said:

"If Ramsay knows that he has got to get as quickly as possible from here to the House of Commons, you will see him set out via Piccadilly or Ludgate Circus."

How true these words are to-day!

Mr. MacDonald is over sixty. And yet there is none of the vascillation of old aye about him. His capacity for quick and bold decision was once again demonstrated to-day at the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee.

MAC'S SOMERSAULT.

The Premier who had all these days directly or indirectly encouraged the Muslims and other Minorities to maintain an obstinate attitude in the Committee, all of a sudden, executed a somersault and agreed with Lord Sankey that the Conference should go ahead with the full programme, despite the absence of a communal settlement.

This declaration naturally came as a surprise to the reactionaries who had been sitting on the safety valve, ever since Gandhiji asked and asked vainly for a discussion of the fundamentals. Verily Mr. Jinnah must have felt "save me from my friends."

If the Premier had confessed over a month ago what he said this morning that "they (Muslims and other Minorities) can make their position perfectly clear, he would not have made the delegates despair of the Conference. But Britain's Premier has earned a name for his persistent refusal to accept responsibility for action.

GAMBLER'S LAST TURN.

After having waited and watched how the Indian delegates set themselves one against another and after having directly and indirectly created confidence amongst the Muslims, he has now given a dramatic turn to the proceedings at St. James Palace.

Whatever may be the Tory propaganda to applaud him, and write a hymn of hate against Gandhiji, he has quickly realised that the world at large is laughing at British statesmanship.

Though a first rate gambler in politics, Mr. MacDonald has bungled the whole affair and his calculations have gone wrong. Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru have not allowed themselves to be drawn in his parlour. It is therefore not possible for him to proclaim the triumph of his statesmanship and in his attempt to save his own face, he has shown the Muslims up. They virtually got an ultimatum—to get in or to get out, and they have preferred to get on as they cannot afford to get out.

But Indians must remember that behind this attitude of mind lies subtle imperialisc which changes its front shamelessly and clutches at any straw at the moment of peril. The Indian people must not forget that imperialism is cracking all over the world, nor is Britain an exception.

To-day's failure of Mr. MacDonald is a triumph for Gandhiji.

INTERNATIONAL CROOKS SENTENCED.

For Swindling Two Englishmen

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Rome.—Three alleged members of international gang of thieves, an American named Charles Leonard Spencer and his wife and accomplice named Clark have been sentenced respectively to 51, 15 and 32 months imprisonment for swindling two Englishmen, an ex-Indian officer Colonel Paymaster and Mr. Eustace Berry, in respect of about seven thousand pounds each by inducing them to part with their money for investment in America without a return. The fourth accomplice committed suicide.

WHAT THE TURK THINK.

(Continued from page 6.)

Turks also love things Turkish more than any other thing. Again each nation guards its solidarity, and defends it keenly. Therefore, the Turks have achieved their struggle for independence. National unity is conditioned by a national home; therefore, the nationalistic conscience protects as sacred, each square inch of its land. So have the Turks done. Again, each nation believes its great men to be the highest examples of manhood. So the Turks are the admirers of their great leaders."

ARE FAMILY TIES DISSOLVING?

A long article calls attention to the increase in Turkey of loose family relationships, and to the tendency to let irregular relationships take the place of married life. It says the problem is so serious that Turks need a mobilization of all their forces to combat this evil and to save their family structure which is the foundation of the larger national family.

"ICTIHAT," Sept. 1, 1931.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR.

"According to the report in the daily "Cumhuriyet" 40 wagons of liquor have been sent to Malatia by the first train. The editor has expressed a desire to have at least one of these wagons full of books. We agree fully with it. There is no end to the ruin which liquor causes everywhere. As a friend and a physician we cannot think otherwise. In the United States of America the manufacture of liquor is forbidden. This is just the right thing! Surely our Government will take measures to prevent the importation of poison into Anatolia and preserve the youth from being drowned in liquor."—ICTIHAT," July 15, 1931.

DWINDLING POPULATION OF ISTANBUL.

"According to the census of 1927 the population of Istanbul was 690,735. Now it is reported to be 580,000. In three years the old capital has lost 110,735."

"The Valiyet of Adana at one time sustained a population of four millions; now it has a population of 250,000, yet some of the people are suffering from hunger. These things ought to incite us to greater effort."

"ICTIHAT," July 15, 1931.

ABANDONING THE OLD EAST AND FACING THE WEST.

"Every day we are getting one step further away from the old and mysterious East. If we turn and look backwards we shall see that we have progressed away from our past life by almost a century. Every thing in the country is in a process of great change. The institutions upon which our mutual and spiritual existence depended are being destroyed one by one. Ideas, which were of great value in the past are becoming merely a matter of the past. We are living in the midst of a great revolution in the fullest sense of the word. It is true that we fixed our political and civic life by the new system of law, but we have to confess that we have been unable so far to give a positive and definite direction to our selfhood and spiritual life. We understand nationality merely in the sense of patriotism and heroism. This narrow meaning of nationality is not sufficient for our present needs. For the development of the national energy and national genius other elements are also necessary. Other nations have taken this power either through mythology or they themselves have invented it; whereas this power of the Turkish nation has remained imbedded in the treasures of the world's history. In Europe people used to think that the Turkish people had no aptitude for civilized activities. The Commission on Turkish History has brought out the truth in this matter and has corrected this false impression. Our youth stand side by side with the youth of other great nations and are proud of their Turkish blood."

"MILLIYET," Sept. 20, 1931.

Ahmet Cabat Bey has an interesting editorial on "Harmonized Society." He discusses the question of liberty, equality and fraternity and says that in a harmonised society these things reach their highest and most perfect form. He concludes: "It is natural to find all sorts of discord in a society which has just passed from the Despotism of the Sultans to Democracy. Let us consider what great efforts Kemalism is obliged to make with a view to turn it into a harmonious society. How difficult a task it is to give an education in fraternity to individuals and groups, to impart true liberty and equality to the minds of the people, and the sentiment of brotherhood to their hearts."

"MUHIT," Oct., 1931.

SOCIETY NOT INDIVIDUAL.

At the Conference of Teachers held at Angora the Minister of Education spoke as follows on the aim of education:

"The reciprocal duties of individuals and society determine the ideals of nationality. In education, while we are busy with the needs of individuals, we should not forget the duties of the individuals to society, and especially we should remember that the interests of society are to be held superior to those of individuals. The individual ought to think of the interest of the society to which he belongs more than of his own interest, and try to guard its existence and to serve its independence, progress and welfare. This is the basis of national education which gives direction to the education of the individual and the aim of which is a culture in conformity with our national and historic character."

NASIK TEMPLE-ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

Satyagrahis Charged With Rioting.

COURT SITS ON SUNDAY TO RECORD EVIDENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, November 15.

Case against 41 untouchable satyagrahis arrested on November 8 commenced yesterday before the City Magistrate, Nasik and was resumed to-day, though sitting of Court on Sunday is unusual in Nasik. Examination of a witness on behalf of police resulted in some fun. It is alleged that some one from the untouchables arrested, threw a stone at him which caused injuries on his head. The witness after narrating the incident declared that he was severely hurt on the head and pointed out to his head where poultice had been applied. On the Magistrate directing the witness to show the wound, he removed the poultice, but it is said the wound was not noticeable, even though the Magistrate took him to the verandah, in open light. After examining some more witnesses the case for the prosecution was closed. After this, the statements of the accused were recorded. Though some declared that they were not arrested at the place of the alleged rioting, many declined to take part in the proceedings of the Court. The case was eventually postponed for framing the charges till Tuesday the 17th instant. All the accused are being charged under sections 147, 149, 323, 352 and 448 I.P.C. The case has aroused keen interest in untouchables circles and many turned up to watch the proceedings. The doors of Kalaram Temple are kept closed and the untouchable satyagrahis are maintaining their patrolling satyagraha in batches of two's and three's. Several police are kept at every door of the temple with much reserve nearby.

GOT-UP ADDRESS TO DR. SOLANKI

Depressed Classes Refuse To Recognise Him As Leader

The got up agitation to present an address to Dr. P. G. Solanki, who masquerades as the representative of the so-called depressed classes of the Hindu Community, proved a complete fiasco on Tuesday evening. A handful of self-styled leaders of the community, backed up by Dr. Ambedkar's volunteers led by two Muslim "captains" were present at C.J. Hall on Tuesday to see that the members of the Mayavanshi community (a section of Gujarati depressed classes) on whose behalf the address was to be presented, were prevented from raising their protest against this got-up affair.

The leaders of the Mayavati community—which by the way resents being called depressed—were determined to see that this plan of a few "Johukmies" was frustrated. Hundreds of the community members were present in the Hall to defeat this move of "honouring" Dr. Solanki on his getting a J. P. firstly because Dr. Solanki, according to them is no more a member of the community as he was baptized a Christian

As soon as it was time for the meeting to commence Mr. Chabildas Kalidas Kosambi moved a protest against the hush hush tactics of the conveners. He wanted to know from the president of the meeting whether the address to Dr. Solanki was on behalf of his admirers or on behalf of the Mayavanshi Kshatriya community. Hut the president Mr. Boman-Behram refused to answer the query.

Mr. Kosambi put another question to Dr. Solanki to state whether he was a member of the community or was a Christian and should accept the address only if he publicly stated that he was never baptized as a Christian.

In this protest a number of prominent members of the community like Mr. Kaj and others joined and the conveners finding that they were exposed created disturbance and cleared the hall of these dissenters.

The meeting then proceeded behind closed doors and under police protection.

CITY NOTES

By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

BUMP IN SILVER.

Yesterday saw the silver market in London get into a bumpy hole. It was due to a remarkable coincidence of selling pressure from all quarters, including even America to whom the market could well have said "Et tu Brute." During the past few weeks the speculative element has been in possession of the market. From 13 pence per oz. in London, silver had risen to 21 1|2 pence in two months and though part of this movement is due to the depreciation in sterling, the gold price in silver has itself changed from 28 cents to 36 cents in New York. The healthy genuine demand for silver does not justify such an increase and the local offtake has dwindled to 10 bars daily. The increase cannot be satisfactorily explained even by the Chinese demand arising out of the situation in Manchuria. In the local market the movement from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 has also had a considerable speculative element in it.

THE COINCIDENCE.

India sent out selling orders to London for execution on Monday. At the same time, Chinese speculators stopped buying and went in for selling. American producers who appeared as judicious sellers were swamped by the speculators who are believed to have given substantial orders. Buyers then were nowhere. After the opening at 3 1|2d lower, the market rose from 18 pence to 19 1|2 pence at the close, with sellers scarce.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Something similar occurred in September when India sent buying orders to cover the heavy bearish position prior to the moratorium of September 21. It coincided with buying orders from other parts and the silver quotation rose by more than 3d. that day, followed by the same reaction.

WAR MENTALITY.

The present position is chiefly the outcome of the buillish atmosphere of the last few weeks. The news about the formation of syndicate to purchase Indian Government silver was followed by the report of the Expert Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce suggesting the use of silver for minor coins. Then came the suggestion about a Conference of silver interests and lastly, Mr. Amery's suggestion that Central Banks should keep silver in their metallic reserves. Everything was working the bullish element to feverish pitch just as was the case in wartime. And now came the inevitable liquidation of redundant stocks not wanted by the real consumers.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

The market here has kept in line with these conditions but it did not take the rebuff from London very seriously. Though India also was a seller, our market refused to believe that the drop of 3 1|2d. was justified and instead of moving down about Rs. 7-8-0, it only moved from about Rs. 61 to Rs. 57-8-0. On Tuesday there was a further drop but there was a rally with Rs. 57 for the first settlement.

THE TARIFF WAR.

The tariff was has started. England set the pace of action by threatening to impose duties. France promptly forestalled it in practice. England had to go through the stately progress of an Act of Parliament but an official decree is enough for France. The decree imposes a tax of 8 per cent on Indian goods and 15 per cent on those of other countries with depreciated currency. England will enact by Thursday a law to prevent dumping, by imposing duties up to 100 per cent on manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. Turkey has taken swift action and decreed that there would be a monthly quota of foreign goods. It seeks to discourage imports in the most direct way by prohibiting them rather than indirectly by a tariff wall.

THE SILVER BULL.

The Operator:—"I bought at 62 and they told me that the market would go up! Now it is 57 and I have lost."

The broker:—"But the Expert Committee, was for stabilising silver at an even higher level. Moreover, the buyers have all made profits during the rise from 40 to 62."

The operator:—"What is that to me? I have lost and lost horribly. You are a bad guide."

600 Rupees For 4 Annas

Indian Leaders' Competition.

WATCH FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

ALEMBIC

Hemo-Draksomalt

WONDERFUL TONIC

AND

DELICIOUS BEVERAGE

BUILDS UP

BRAIN, NERVE AND BODY.

Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists

Share Market

LIMITED TURNOVER.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

In the absence of any important business, the share market ruled quiet but steady. Fluctuations were narrow. Mill shares were quiet Bombay Burma opened weak but later on improved. Tata Steel

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 663; 66; 662
Century 212; 15-10; 11-14
Colaba 73; 73-2
Crescent 52
Fazul 310; 11-14; 8-2
Indore 312
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 277; 80; 78
New Great 130; 31; 28-2
Pearl 177; 80; 76
Simplex 50 N.
Swadeshi 216; 18; 16
Burma 325; 31; 25-10; 26-14
Hydro 108/7
Tram 101-14
Deff. 330
Ord. 29-4; 28; 28-8
Bundi 13-10 XD.
Indian 160; 61-14; 60
Katni Ord. 148-2
Alcock 90

shares opened steady but later on developed weak tone owing to no demand. There was good demand for Tata Power and Andhra shares which ruled firm.

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
600 Bom. Cotton	**95-0**
250 Bombay Dyeing	662-8
250 Bradbury P	**127-8**
250 Bradbury	**135**
100 Century	211-14
500 Central India P.	412-8
100 Central India	278-2
100 Colaba	73-12
100 Coorla	**115**
100 Crescent	52-8
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	**480**
200 Ed. Sassoon	**30**
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	308-2
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	**150**
100 Gokak	**82-8**
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	311-4
250 Jamshed	**3-0**
50 Kastoorchand	9-2
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	111-4
250 Laxmi	720
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	**260**
1000 Maneckji Petit	**700-0**
100 Meyer Sassoon	**20-0**
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	**130**
200 New Great	128-2
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	100
250 Pearl	176-4
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	**1-4**
100 Shapurji	**5**
1000 Sholapur	**1515**
250 Simplex	50
100 Swan	**55**
100 Swadeshi	216-4
25 Tata P.	**15**
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	**677**
500 Vishnu	1117-8
1000 Western	**680**

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	59-8
50-25 Central	13-12
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	877-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	213-12
100-50 India	76-8
5 Union	3-1

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	13-10 xd.
70 Gwalior	**57**
250 Indian	160
100 Katni 1st P.	**100**
100 Katni 2nd P.	**102-4**
40 Katni Def.	570
100 Katni	148-2
10 Punjab P.	**9**
10 Punjab	7-3
100 Shahabad	170

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	**6-4**
15 New India	15
200 Oriental	**1400**
10 Vulcan	4-14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	592-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	61
50 Bombay Tram	101-14
100 Tata Hydro P.	**100-5**
100 Tata Hydro	108-7
1000 Tata Power P.	1005-0
1000 Tata Power	397-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantej	663-12
100 Amritsar Patti	38
100 Central Province	72-8
100 Dho. Barramati	**74-8**
100 Guzrat	**38**
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	535

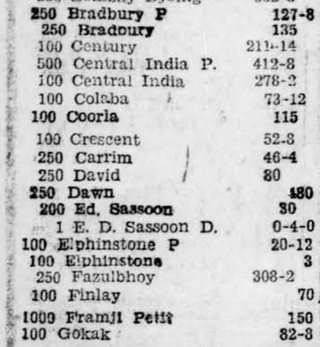
MINING.

10 Central India	**0-5**
10 Shivrajpur	11-13
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	49-8
30 Tata Steel D.	330
75 Tata Steel	28-8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	90
250 Bom Steam P	**187-8**
250 Bom. Steam	166-4
50 Bom. Telephone	42-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-10
125 Bom. Burma Old	326-14
50 Bom. Burma New	113-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	135
15 Scindia	6-2
3-12 p.c. Govt. Paper	54-13
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-8

Your Complexion



Your face is more accessible to the caresses of skin beauty than any other part of you rbody. Blackheads, pimples and blemishes will result if impurities are allowed to accumulate in the pores.

A regular use of the delicately perfumed COLCONDA Sandalwood Soap for complexion and in your bath will inevitably increase your charm, by providing a penetrating, healing cleanliness that is the foundation of facial beauty. It is pure and harmless to even the most delicate skin and priced lower than any other. Price per box of 3 As. 13/- only.

COLCONDA SANDALWOOD SOAP

Made by Hyderabad Govt. Soap Factory. Sole Agents: KOHINOOR AGENCIES, Samuel St. Bombay No. 9.

Available at all leading Shops & Stores and also at: SVADESHI Fort; F. P. MANEKIA, Cr. Market; and MAHAJAN BROS., Girgaum.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 17.

B.C. RATES—
T.T. 1|6 3|32.
D.D. 1|6 1|8.
LONDON BANKS—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Nov./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16
Selling T.T. 1|6 3|32 Feb|March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 17/32 Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 6 Mos. 1/6 1/2 Feb.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 353
Banks Selling T T 352
Banks Buying T T 346
PARIS BANKS—
Selling D.D. 712.
Buying D.D. 792.
Buying 3 Mos. .....
JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T.T. 174 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 163
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 95 5/8
SHANGHAI BANKS—
Banks Selling D D 123 1/2
SINGAPORE BANKS—
Selling D.D. 156 1|2.
JAVA BANKS—
Selling D.D. 70.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.78 1/2 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 (17th inst.
Japan/London 2/7 5/8 16th inst.
London/Paris 96/25 16th inst.
London/Begium 27.00 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.25 16th inst.
London/Italy 73.10 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Easier.
Gold £5/9/5 14th inst. £5/9/2 16th inst.
Silver London Ready £21 3/8 14th inst. £18 16th inst.
Silver London Forward £21 3/8 14th inst £17 15/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready £35 3/4 15th inst £32 7/8 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos £5 3/4 per cent 14th inst. £5 3/4 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos £6 1/8 per cent 14th inst. £6 1/8 per cent 16th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 6 per cent.
6 Mos. 6 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Gold And Silver.

EXTENSIVE LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Yesterday collapse in Silver prices is not a surprise to professional operators. The mounting rise of over Rs. 20/ per 100 tolas in the local market and similar improvement in China, London and New York was purely speculative. There was no demand for actual silver in any part of the World and as far as it can be ascertained, those who were carrying stocks of Silver bought at higher prices sold out their holdings and large arrivals were reported from upcountry. The daily offtake in Bombay was hardly 10 Bars and did not justify the sensational rise. It was all a speculative game fanned by cheerful imaginary news. Everybody believed that Silver should go up and bought it freely without any consideration of price level. This was the case not only in Bombay but in almost all parts. It was a overbought market which needed urgent reajustment. Yesterday selling orders from all direction, collapsed London prices. Buyers in London absorbed offerings at the lowest level and afterwards advanced prices. The overbought state is being corrected and we still look for somewhat lower levels before a fresh sustained advance. Sets in.

Our market opened easy and after declining to Rs. 56/9 improved on better China advices.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	26	4	3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	26	4	3
Mint Gold 2nd "	26	4	3
Silver Ready	60	10	0
Silver 1st Settlement	57	2	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	60	14	0

LONDON GOLD.

London, November 16.

Bar Gold, Fine per ox. £5:9:2

LONDON SILVER.

London, November 16.

Silver.—Buyers scare.

Spot	18
Forward	17-15|16

LONDON EXCHANGES (OPENING RATES.)

London, Nov. 17.

	To-day's Opening
T T London on New York	3.78-3/4
T T London on Berlin	15.97-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.43
T T London on Brussels	27.01
T T London on Madrid	43.62-1/2
T T London on Milan	73.25
T T London on Berne	——
T T London on Paris	96.62
T T London on Prague	——

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, November 16

Interest Day to Day Loans 5-1|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, November 16.

T.T. London on Berlin 15.38-1|2
T.T. London on Amsterdam 9.41.
T.T. London on Brussels 27.13
T.T. London on Madrid 42 6d.
T.T. London on Milan 73.25
T.T. London on Berne 19.37
T.T London on Paris 96.43
T.T. London on Prague 127.00
T.T. London on New York (Closing) 77-5|8.

LONDON METALS.

London, November 16.

Copper, Braziers £50-1|2 Nominal
Yellow metal £40-3|4 F.O.B. Nominal.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £12-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £9-5|16.
Tin, English Ingots, £136-1|2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, November 16.

Chartered Bank of India and China £13-3|4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £110.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.
National Bank of India £33.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84-3|4
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £73-3|4.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent. £99-1|2
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £39-1|2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £45-1|2.
Indian Stock, 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £53.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £74.
Consols, 2-1|2 per cent £54-1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £97-1|4.
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. £91-3|4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, November 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (N.o 7 Quality) Spot 6-1|2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 54/15
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/8
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 63
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 91/12
4½ per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 68/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 82/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91/3
5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 82/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 96/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/7
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 94/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/10
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 101/2
6½ per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 60
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 59
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74/10
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92
Tone of Market.—Easy.

"Tone of London Silver". Decline chiefly due to heavy American selling. Also India turned sellers. Buyers saree.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

London, Nov. 16.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £	s.	d.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd. Ord.	0	6	0
London Tin Corporation, Ltd. Ord.	0	11	9
Turner & Newall	1	10	9
Associated Electric Industries	1	3	3
Attock Oil	0	12	6
Associated Portland Cement	1	6	6
Underground Electric Railways	1	1	0
Electric Supply Corporation	2	2	6
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0	18	9
Beira Railways	0	7	6
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2	6	0
Marconi International Marine	1	16	3
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co.	3	0	0
General Elec. Ord.	2	7	9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3	7	6
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref	34	15	0
International Rlys. of C. America	$6.00		
Malayalam Plantations	0	9	3
British Burma Petroleum	0	3	6
Soudan Plantations	1	8	1½
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0	18	9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0	5	3
Wm. Cory. & Son	3	0	3

Market rather weaker.
Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 131189 tons.
Decrease on week 1418 tons.

LINSEED.

London, November 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £11-11-3 Nov.|Dec. sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton, £9:18:9 Nov. sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton £12:2:6 Nov.|Dec. sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, November 16.

Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt. 16|7-1|2 December sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 17|6 Jan.|Apl. paid.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. spot 2-15|16 sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, November 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes 27 Nov.|Dec. quoted.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 26|6 Nov.|Dec quoted.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 28|Nov.|Dec. sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. 30 Nov.|Dec nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, November 16

Java Sugar, Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f. Calcutta. Nov.|Dec. per cwt. 8|9 c. and f. Bombay, Nov.|Dec. per cwt. 8|9-1|2.
c. and f. Karachi, Nov.|Dec. per cwt. 8|9-1|2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

London, November 16.

Demand Bills 378.5d.

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Bombay, Nov. 17.

1st Sept. to 6th Nov.
Week ending 6th Nov.

	1931	1931
Madras	1607	13941
Bombay	2410	7331
Sind	1577	4481
Bengal		241
United Provinces	5961	20480
Punjab	7364	17636
Central Provinces	10	10
Berar	50	71
Ajmer/Merwara		52
Burma (a)	1428	1478
Holkar State		...
Hyderabad State	203	1630
Minor cotton growing states	3	1882
Total a	20622	68983

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	140
Sind-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140
Wardha-Hingt Fine	175
Nagpur Savner Fine	177
Yeotmal Fine	166
Arvi Fine	167
Amraoti Fine	165
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	165
Mulkapur Fine	160
Khandesh Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	150
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.F.	168
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	163
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	165
Burwah Sanavad Fine	167
Ujjain/Shujajulpur	165
Broach Fine	189
Broach F.G.	179
Cambodia	260
Miraj/Sangli	210
Compta Good	220
Jinja	275
Busoga	280

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 17.

Opening Quotations.

London, Nov. 17.

NOVEMBER.	
Sellers	6/7-1/2
Buyers	6/1-1/2
Business done	——
DECEMBER.	
Sellers	6/5-3/4
Buyers	6/5-1/2
Business done	——
JANUARY.	
Sellers	6/6-3/4
Buyers	6/6
Business done	——
FEBRUARY.	
Sellers	6/7-3/4
Buyers	6/7
Business done	——
MARCH.	
Sellers	6/9
Buyers	6/8-3/4
Business done	——
Market: Barely steady.	

WHEAT FUTURES—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Opening Quotations.

December	Unquoted
March	6s. Paid
May	6s. 3-1/2d. Paid
Market: Steady.	

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 485/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSCN.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/9 Lowest Rs. 33/5 Closing Rs. 33/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 33/3 Highest Rs. 33/5 Lowest Rs. 32/15/6 Closing Rs. 33/1

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 17th day of November 1931.

Broach fully good quality.

Vaidas	
April-May 193	July-August 193.
10-30 Rs. 181/	
12-30 Rs. 193/4	
2-30 Rs. 183/4	
4-30 Rs. 183/8	
4-30 Rs. 184/	
Highest 184/4	
Teji Mandi Sahi.	
Settlement Rate.	
5-30 Rs. 784/	

Disastrous Fire In Ahmednagar.

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 17.

Yesterday night at nine a house was completely destroyed by fire near Ganj Market in the heart of Ahmednagar city. The strong walls of the houses on the right and the left prevented the fire from spreading and saved the adjoining houses. Small lanes run on the back and the front side of the damaged house. Great damage was done. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

The P. and O. Extra Steamer "Malwa" arrived at Aden at 12-30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 4-30 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

Scott's Porage Oats

SCOTTISH OATS—as all the world knows—are still unrivalled, and in Scott's Porage Oats you have the best that even Scotland can produce—with that flavour, that richness of nourishment, that quality which no other soil or climate has ever equalled.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., P. O. Box 431, Bombay

MERCKOZONE

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 12 VOLS. MERCK.

THE SYNONYM FOR STRENGTH, STABILITY AND PURITY.

Hydrogen Peroxide is one of the most useful products known to modern science. In the treatment of wounds, sores etc. its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties render it invaluable. As a mouth-wash, it prevents throat and lung diseases. It keeps the teeth white and clean. A soaked compress will assist in removing black-heads and pimples, in manicure it whitens the nails, removes stains and brightens dull parts. It has a hundred other uses in the home, but it is worse than useless unless pure, of full strength and stable.

Insist on having "MERCKOZONE" and you will have a product that can always be relied on, issued by a manufacturer whose reputation for absolute purity and realiability extends over more than 260 years.

ISSUED IN 4 oz. 10 oz. AND 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES

STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits

U. S. $ 226,037,392

Over

Rs. 62,16,00,000

BOMBAY OFFICE
82/14 Churchgate St.

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55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

BY APPOINTMENT PAINTMAKERS TO H.I.M. THE KING-EMPEROR

SHALIMAR

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS

DRY COLOURS, ETC.

ARE

NATIONAL PRODUCTS

FIRST MANUFACTURED

IN INDIA

1902

STILL

THE BEST

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL RELIABLE DEALERS

SHADE CARDS, SAMPLES, ETC ON REQUEST FROM

AGENTS:

Carrying Stocks

SHALIMAR PAINT, COLOUR & VARNISH CO., LTD.,

Post Box 194,

16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

Tele: COLOUR, BOMBAY.

BEFORE GOING OUTDOORS

A TOUCH OF

AFGHAN SNOW

RUBBED SLIGHTLY

On your face and skin, It will safeguard your Beauty.

Try to-day and convince yourself. Sold Everywhere.

E. S. PATANWALA 182-84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

FAMOUS LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIFICS

OF

DR JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA

LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST (of Vizianagram)

Now at No. 8, Salai Street, Mylapore, MADRAS.

Are Certified to be First and Best of all for

CHILDREN'S LIVER and SPLEEN Complaints

and confirmed by Eminent Doctors.

Telegrams: "Livercure." Telephone: No. 8139.

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For

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Do You Wish To Increase Your Strength?

Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once:—

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc. etc. They act like magic These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support India's Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 10 days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon, S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn, Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay, ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

CAUSES OF LABOUR DEFEAT.

Mr. Clynes & Dishonest Methods.

AN UNHAPPY PREMIER.

(By Air Mail.)

Mr. J. R. Clynes had a remarkably cheering reception when he met a crowded gathering of his friends and supporters at the Burgess Street Schools in the Platting Division of Manchester, where he was defeated at the poll on Tuesday after representing that part of the city in Parliament for twenty-six years. Cries of "Good old Johnnie" and "You'll come back again" greeted his entry and punctuated his speech, Mr. Clynes was accompanied by Mrs. Clynes and members of their family and supported by several Labour city councillors.

Mr. Clynes said he was not going to lament over the defeat he had sustained personally. If he had gone down alone or with a handful of Labour colleagues he would have been bitterly disappointed, but what he most deeply regretted was that those who had worked so valiantly for him once more had not been rewarded by the victory of the Labour cause. However, they were undismayed. They would begin again at once upon the work which this election interrupted.

FRAUDULENT DEVICES.

"Our defeat in the country generally has been due to a combination of fraudulent devices, the last and the worst of which," Mr. Clynes declared, "was the fabrication, frequenaly circulated, that the savings of poor people were in danger as the result of Labour policy. The men who circulated that falsehood know that the credit of the State guarantees such savings, and to use for political purposes falsehoods of that sort is to render a grave disservice to the country. Large numbers of people were deceived, too, by the repeated story that we ran away from our duty. It was to our credit, indeed, that we turned our backs upon the odious proposals to reduce the pay of the unemployed and lessen the necessary expenditure upon the most valuable of our social services.

"No doubt also we lost large blocks of votes because our opponents had a great asset which comes of an appeal to the uninformed emotions of the people to back up a Government which they called national; and we lost the support of many thousands because of the secret action of employers in circulating typed and printed statements which created amongst their workers a fear of what would happen if the National Government were not successful. The wireless, too, was over-weighted against us, and the press almost entirely hostile, while bewilderment was produced among large numbers of our followers by the desertion of a few distinguished leaders." A victory over Labour had been secured, in fact, by means of what was generally a most discreditable political plot engineered by a large section of the press and desperate politicians determined at any cost to inflict a crushing defeat on Labour.

To the almost united and most formidable hostility of the press there was, he said, one magnificent exception—the "Manchester Guardian"—in whose columns they would find the faithful declaration that the results of the election had been procured by the most fraudulent means ever employed in the history of British politics. With the exception of "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily Herald" the press had combined to scare the electors into going to the poll in support of the National Government.

PREMIER AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

The people now had a Government to which they were not accustomed. He would describe it as a mass meeting of men chosen in a panic which had been created by dishonest electoral means and in some cases by absolutely foul practices. But the Government had within it, Mr. Clynes remarked, all the elements of speedy decay. Before long they would be building upon the ruins their enemies had created. The Prime Minister, he predicted, would shortly find, in such company as he was now compelled to keep, that he was the most unhappy political leader this kingdom had ever had. There could be no cohesion between the groups and sections of his great majority. Each would be wanting to play its own hand.

"The Cabinet will now have the power to do anything it likes, and I am certain that the workers will soon find that they do not like what the Cabinet will do. Many of those who will suffer when the lavish promises of trade revival, financial stability, and the re-establishment of Britain's reputation in the world are not realised are among those of the working class who have chosen that this Government should take the reins. Let us go forward with our work, in the certainty that before very long victorious Labour will be building upon the ruins that our present enemies have wrought."

Councillor Joseph Toole, who was unseated in South Salford, in a subsequent speech said: "To my Labour Colleagues who have been returned I suggest that, in order to achieve that complete national unity which the Prime Minister and his Conservative colleagues desire they should abstain from attending Parliament at all. It will then be clear to the country that the Labour party places no obstacle in the way of the new Government in its efforts to bring prosperity to the old country. My suggestion is not a new one, and such a step would constitute the most effective protest that could be made against what must be regarded by all people of progressive mind as the greatest electoral swindle of modern times".—"Manchester Guardian".

COPYING INDIA

Cyprus Takes To Salt Gathering

A TOWN CUT OFF

(BY AIR MAIL.)

Anti-British citizens of Cyprus, the Crown Colony island in the Mediterranean, who are demanding union with Greece, have taken a leaf out of Mr. Gandhi's book, and are gathering salt in contravention of the salt laws, states a Reuter message from Larnaca. Salt is a Government monopoly in Cyprus.

Large crowds gathered at Limasol at the salt lake yesterday and proceeded to gather salt. Re-inforcements of military have been sent to the spot to deal with this new form of disobedience.

The situation generally following the arrest of the Greek Bishop of Kitium and five other ringleaders, is described as one of considerable tension.

The troops sent to the island to quell the disturbances were strengthened yesterday by a further detachment from Egypt. The detachment was dispatched to Kyrenia communication with which is at present cut off.

There was only a small force of police at Kyrenia. On Sunday a mob were inspired by inflammatory speeches to tear down and destroy the Commissioner's Union Jack, and they hoisted the Greek flag in its place.

Minor disturbances have occurred in several country districts, including the destruction of a bridge and the cutting of telegraph wires.

NO LONGER CONSUL.

The King's exequatur, empowering Mr. Alexandros Kyrou to act as Greek Consul, has been revoked by Royal warrant. He is stated to have been involved in the recent anti-British disturbances.

(The exequatur is the authority given to a Consul to perform Consular functions.)

When the Greek Orthodox Archbishop sought an interview with the Governor of Cyprus (Sir Donald Storrs), whose official residence was burned down by the mob, a firm but courteous answer was returned.

"I cannot be responsible forthe crowds unless the arrested ringleaders are released," said the Archbishop.

"We are responsible," the authorities told him, "and we shall take any steps that are necessary to restore order."—"News Chronicle."

THE "VOLUNTEER."

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya writes:—

During the distractions of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Dr. Hardiker's attention was engrossed in the actual conduct of the campaign and this fact and his subsequent imprisonment forced him to close down his Monthly "Volunteer", which he was editing from 1925, in the interests of the Volunteer Movement in this country.

Now that the "field" service is over for the time being, he is again free to devote some time to this important work.

I therefore feel that a journal mainly devoted to its interests and special feature is urgently required, in order to consolidate, strengthen and inspire the great volunteer organisation of the National non-violent Militia of the Congress.

The first issue of The Volunteer will be out on 1st Jan. 1932, and the other literature connecting the V. L. P. House will come out from time to time, and I anticipate a ready response from the public.

A Rupee Saved is A Rupee Gained

Why not

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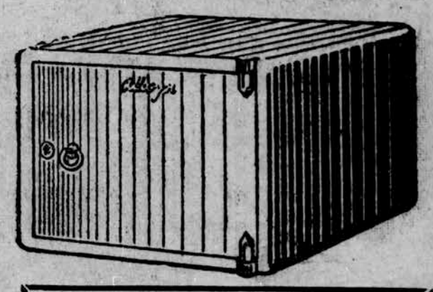

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2,300,000,000 DOL. DEAL UNITES NATIONAL CITY & BANK OF AMERICA.

Directors Approve Merger Plan.

Directors of the National City Bank and the Bank of America National Association approved a plan to consolidate the two banks.

The merger, which will result in an institution having resources of more than dol. 2,300,000,000 and deposits of nearly dol. 1,700,000,000 was greeted by Wall Street as one of the first major constructive steps in months of cautious dealing and depressing developments.

The merger will unite two of the oldest Banks in the United States, both of which were founded in 1812. The name Bank of America, which has had a long and distinguished history, will pass out New York banking.

There will be no change in the executive direction of the policies of the National City Bank, which will continue under the control of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, chairman, and Mr. Gordon Rentschler, President. The executive of the Bank of America will become officers of the National City Bank.

The merger will bring to the National City Bank the largest chain of branch offices of any bank in New York, without allowing for the possible closing of duplicate offices. The National City now has 54 branches throughout the city of New York and the Bank of America 36, making a combined total of 90.

Steady Growth for National City.—Both Banks were organized after the Government had declined to renew the charter of the old Bank of the United States, the National City having an initial capital of dol. 300,000. Its growth which proceeded steadily for a century after its formation, expanded in striking fashion under the leadership of Mr. Mitchell.

Branches in India and in other foreign countries will continue as before. The merger only means additional facilities for clients and friends of The National City Bank of New York.

REVIVAL OF KHILAFAT?

Rumours & Counter-Rumours.

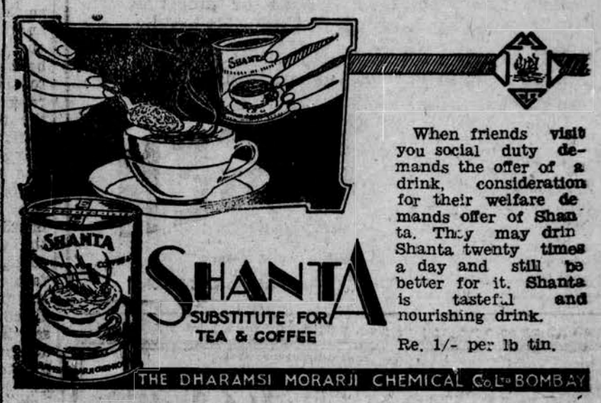
The Jerusalem Correspondent of "Near East" writes:—

A large amount of talk and conjecture, coupled with rumoured immediate develpoments, is proceeding in connexion with the proposed plan for establishment of the Muslim Caliphate in Jerusalem. The ex-Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Mejid, is said to be on his way to Beyrout and Jerusalem; in Al Quds, it is reported, he will attend the general Muslim Congress called for December, where he will be proclaimed Caliph of the Faithful. On the other hand, there is said to be strong native Christian opposition to any Caliphate owing to the fears of the political aggrandisement that may ensure from such a step.

It is obvious, however, that those who find no little amount of self-interest in spreading the rumours and counter-rumours have failed to take cognisance of a prime, even if hitherto impassive, factor in the whole situation —the Mandatory Power. Although the fact seems to have been ignored until now, a certain extent of official approval is necessary in such circumstances; and the powers-that-be do not appear to have been consulted at all so far, to judge from their bland indifference to the considerable speculation rife, upon this choice of a 'habitat' for the most important ecclesiastical post in Islam.

MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL.

The possibility of a future change in the Presidency of the Muslim Supreme Council, now held by Haj Amin Al-Husaini, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, is hinted in a number of Arabic newspapers and in at least one Hebrew. It was also bruited in the local English daily, which stated that the Colonial Office had instructed the Palestine Government not to extend the period of office but to make the continued tenure subject to elections. Preliminary steps at electioneering are reported verbatim in the different sections of the Arabic Press which support or oppose the "Majlissi" Party, of which Haj Amin is stated to be the guiding spirit, according to the brand of internal politics these newspapers profess. If elections are held, as many seem to believe, it will introduce "a certain liveliness" in public relations here.



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AND YET there are some who fail to appreciate, or neglect to cultivate this priceless factor which may mean so much in the sum of love and domestic happiness.

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

BRITAIN'S FAT EMOLUMENTS AS DEBT-COLLECTING AGENT.

(Continued from page 4.)

restraint or effort, and, in America because it will give the manufacturer renewed purchasing power abroad without touching the tariff".

THE MOST COLOSSAL LOSS.

"I know and appreciate European civilisation sufficiently to believe that any permanent collapse there would be the most colossal loss perhaps that the world could suffer, against which our sacrifice of ten billion dollars would weigh as a feather. But although we are supposed to be all wealthy, less than about 5,000,000 people out of 120,000,000 in the United States are such enough in the economic scale to pay an income-tax. If these 5,000,000 are to assume the debt which Europe owes us, they have a right to be assured before they do so, that their self-denial is really contributing lasting benefit to Europe. No other reasons would warrant the demand or could justify our government in complying."

MANKIND AT PARTING OF WAYS

Lansbury On The Lessons Of Election

(By Air Mail.)

Mr. George Lansbury writes in the "Daily Express":—

Of course this election is a smashing blow against the Labour and socialist movement. Even our worst enemies will not forbear to offer personal sympathy to those of our chiefs and our rank and file who have fallen in the fight.

Although I did not expect anything like so great a landslide, I was prepared for a Government victory. Apart altogether from the united Press campaign, the broadcasting, the talks, and all the weapons which were employed against us, we must face the fact that masses of people suffering privation and hunger do not thoroughly understand the causes which have produced the world depression in trade and industry, together with the money crisis.

They have taken Lord Beaverbrook and his gospel to their arms just as any of us who are in danger clutch at almost anything for support.

In addition, fear has played an enormous part in this struggle. Not the fear aroused because wages might be lost—there was such a fear, of course—but fear for savings.

The lower middle class, the artisan, the man and woman who own their own house or have a little money in War Loan or Savings Certificates or the post office—all these were terrified by the propaganda about Bolshevism and the criminally stupid statement of Mr. Runciman.

But, after all, there is not much to be gained by dwelling on the past, although I do hope that my friends and myself will be able to make the people understand how grossly, in our opinion, they have been deceived. Our task lies with the future.

I am convinced that whatever is done by this National Government along the lines of tariffs, or even any attempt to put a ring round the British Empire, is bound to fail.

I thoroughly agree with Lord Beaverbrook that it is mad to think there should be want and poverty here when, under the British flag, there are many millions of acres of land and enormous potential wealth awaiting development.

I am confident, though, that the dog-fight of competitive commercialism will not find a solution of the difficulties which confront those who, within that system, try to solve it. We must first make up our minds that mankind is at the parting of the ways.

When I was at the Office of Works I had to deal with ancient monuments, and among those was the Roman Wall. Dealing with it, I wanted to read more about it, and, reading about it, I realised that here had been a people who had ruled our land for 400 years, who had founded a civilisation, and yet whose civilisation had completely disappeared and given place for 600 years to comparative barbarism.

Lately I have been feeling more and more that if we do not solve our present problems a similar fate awaits us.

We need not argue whether capitalism has benefitted the human race or not. One thing is abundantly clear. Production has everywhere outstripped consumption. Mankind is poor in the midst of plenty.

I do not contend that this means that without further production we can secure a standard of living worthy of our civilisation but this is just what has to be done.

We must get our minds attuned to the fact that our civilisation will break up, either through moral and mental decay following economic decay, or by violence and disorder, unless mankind controls the machine which at present seems to be controlling us.

I hope the Labour movement will stick firm and fast to its policy of reorganisation of the great basic industries along the lines of national co-operative effort.

Having said all this, I should like to say that from the personal point of view this election really is a terrific blow, which people like myself will feel all the more when we come to take our places in the House of Commons, and find ourselves without the counsel, comradeship and leadership of so many of our friends. As the results came through one realised how great the personal loss would be.

But I am definitely an optimist. Most of them will come back. All of them, or nearly all of them, are younger than I—much younger—and they must possess their souls in patience and take up the task of building anew.

We must not forget that MacDonald and Snowden themselves have been through as bad a Gethsemane as their late comrades are going through to-day. We shall conquer our difficulties if we believe we can.

It is a great testing time for us, one which will discover whether in struggles which mean patience, suffering, and self-denial, we possess the same grit and determination which soldiers possess when, in the face of tremendous odds, they hold a trench or storm a fort, never for one moment thinking of defeat.

I have this in my bones to-day and I am confident that the colleagues to whom I would like to send my sympathy will have the same feelings.

In a way, what has happened is not altogether a misfortune for the Labour movement. We were getting too respectable, too self-satisfied; we were getting afraid of doing things.

I think if this election has a lesson for us it is that of the almost fatal consequences which follow from assuming office in the circumstances in which we assumed it in 1929—without, that is to say, an absolute majority in Parliament.

I do not think the Labour Party will ever make that mistake again.

But neither the Tory nor the Liberal Party should be too jubilant. Let the Tories remember 1906. They were not a new party but an old one, and were almost wiped off the map by an electoral campaign in some ways a little more despicable than that which has just beaten us.

As for the Liberals, let them not forget the fragments into which their once powerful movement has been smashed.

I feel we of the Labour movement must, of course, acknowledge ourselves thoroughly beaten in this campaign.

But it is not the end. It is the beginning, and very soon this nation will discover that it is we, and we alone, who are capable of saving civilisation.

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

Mean Attempt To Drive Away Volunteers.

(From A Correspondent)

GURUVAYUR, Nov. 12.

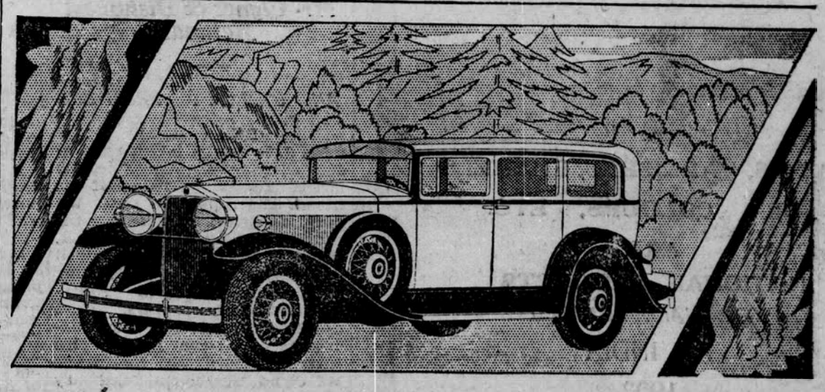
The early hours of the dawn witnessed the march of the Satyagrahis from the camp to the respective gates of the temple. Devotees flocked round the volunteers at the gate with encouraging words of sympathy.

Sjt. Kelappan speaking at a public meeting held under the auspices of the movement said that the attempt was not untimely and that he was deady for friendly arbitration.

While the last batch was offering Satyagraha this afternoon at the eastern gate, Sjts. A. K. Gopalan and Appu Kunhan being at their posts on either side of the opening a Devasaram elephant was driven against them. The volunteers luckily escaped from what would have otherwise been a deplorable tragedy.

The spectators cheered the volunteers. The police and temple guards remained passive witnesses of this incident.

KALAYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients (male, female and children) treated in the Kalayanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of 1st October 1931 was 5747.



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*Tokushima Maru	5976	18 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13 Dec.
x Iyo ,,	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	...	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.

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(a) From Colombo.

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ru	12000	14 Dec.	30 Dec.

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New York Cotton.

WEAKNESS OF WALL-STREET TELL

New York, Nov. 16.

The New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wallstreet. The market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points and after a small recovery of about 2 points, there was a steady decline in the prices owing to long liquidation. After a decline of 9 points under previous close, the market ruled rather steady with limited business. In the afternoon there was nothing important beyond marking time and the session ended in a small decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.40 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.30 c.

The market is feeling the weight of the crop and the trade demand is not sufficient to absorb the daily hedges. The recent buying by Japanese and British firms has subsided as the demand for cloth is now gradually falling off. The sensational rise in the price of silver has not improved the economic conditions in India and China who consume large stocks of Silver. The market opinion is divided, some believing that there will be a gradual recovery in trade, but others believe that recent investment and speculative buying has resulted in a fair accumulation of long interest. This has rendered the technical situation weak and while the course of prices is likely to be irregular for some time to come, we believe that eventually we will see higher prices and prefer purchases in easier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. January highest 6.44 (10-13 a.m.) lowest 6.37 (12-37 p.m.).

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Much of the recent buying has been by the trade but not sufficient buying power to absorb daily selling of hedges and liquidation by longs. Market feels there is too much cotton, outside interest is small. Would favour sales on all good rallies until larger consumption is apparent.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York cables: Southern and Western selling absorbed by trade buying; lower silver market, easiness in goods market. Sentiment is against the market, but no selling pressure because sellers are intimidated by trade and scale down orders.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 16.

Recember	6.30—04
January	6.40—06
March	6.57—06
May	6.75—06
July	6.93—06
Middling Spot	6.40—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 16.

December	6.31—04
January	6.42—03
Middling Spot	6.30—05

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	6.44
March	6.59
May	6.76

New York. Noon call.

January	6.41
March	6.57
May	6.75

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	66,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

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LIVERPOOL COTTON

HEAVY FALL IN SILVER.

Liverpool, November 16.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 6 points on increased hedge selling and inclination to sag oil Eastern practical news. Prices declined owing to the weakness of Bombay and Alexandria markets and heavy fall in silver straddle differences narroved on steady sterling and quieter Manchester report. The market closed easy at a decline of 11 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 14 points to 4.88d.

East Indian cotton futures were irregular and closed at a rise of 4 points for near month but later deliveries declined 2 points.

Egyptian cotton futures were easy and closed at a decline of 15 to 12 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures marke wtas weak with increased liquidation and closed at a decline of 35 to 32 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The demand for spot cotton this week on the Liverpool cotton exchanges has been fairly well sustained. The Bureau Report, issued on Monday, although estimating the crop at such a size as to make it the second largest on record, was generally as expected, and, in spite of slight fluctuations in prices, the Futures market on the whole remained bullish, encouraged by the mill activity in Lancashire and reports from Manchester.

The Egyptian section has displayed more actively on the steadiness which has been prevalent in Alexandria.

PRIVATE OPINIONS.

Messrs. Langley and Co:—

Ample evidence of the week statistical position referred to in our Weekly Report has been forthcoming during to-day and the trading later in the day on Saturday. The first signs of an increasing selling pressure has caused a considerable unloading of overbought accounts and selling against options. It is possible that the present weakness might continue for a few days but with Japan so long out of the market except for relatively small lines, the lower price level might attract enquiry from that quarter.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.:—

Anxiety of local operators over the R. T. C. news caused a break in cotton and silver prices but the latest reports from London are more optimistic.

Naturally with an easier tendency the supply position is again attracting attention but it must not be overlooked that Japanese and American spinners are reported to be willing to stock cotton for a year ahead due to its extreme cheapness.

Undoubtedly political influences may temporarily cause oscillations but we believe the intrinsic values of cotton is reasonable for long pull investors.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liverpool market easy on hedge selling and long liquidation and on easiness of overseas markets.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables market declined in sympathy with silver. Co-operatives selling.

London:—Silver fixed 13d. Market declined in consequence of America and India selling at best. Closing very firm. Business done at 19½d.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th instant (5.37 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Decline due to weakness in Bombay market and silver; trade being slightly quieter. Would buy on an reaction as bullish for long view."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.60
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.72
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.84
Oomra Good	4.22
Oomra Fully Good	4.32
Oomra Fine	4.47
Bengal Good	4.07
Bengal Fully Good	4.17
Bengal Fine	4.27
Scinde Fully Good	4.17
Scinde Fine	4.27
Scinde Superfine	4.37

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 16.

November	6.96
January	7.14
March	7.32
May	7.48
July	7.64
October	7.92
November	7.92
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 16.

	Opening	Closing
November 1931		4.57—12
December		4.55—12
January	4.61	4.56—11
February		4.58—11
March	4.65	4.60—11
April		4.63 11
May	4.70	4.67—10
June		4.69—10
July	4.75	4.72—10
August		4.74—10
September		4.77—10
October	4.82	4.80—09
November		4.82—09
Middling Spot		4.88—14

Future Of Sterling.

Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their London, Liverpool and New York friends in reply to their inquiry about the trend of the London-New York Cross Rate in the immediate future and long run:—

LONDON.

"Impossible to gauge trend of exchange owing Government restriction on export capital. Long view inclined optimistic short view expected easier for a period."

LIVERPOOL.

"Exchange (Sterling) may weaken temporarily but improvement likely in the long run."

NEW YORK.

"While Sterling Dollar exchange may remain around pesent levels for a while it is our opinion Sterling will eventually decline further. All bearish news on cotton would appear discounted and believe moderate long position justified."

Bombay Cotton.

SHORTS COVERING

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Our market ruled steady with short covering. Yesterday's heavy long liquidation has improved the technical situation and there was absence of selling pressure.

In sympathy with easier advices from New York and heavy decline in silver, our market opened at Rs. 181/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was good deal of short covering and prices advanced to Rs. 184/4. At this level there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 183/12 but again advanced to Rs. 184/8 on increased buying. The market again ruled quiet and prices eased off to Rs. 183/4.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points, but it opened at a decline of 1 point and later it was reported unchanged.

London opening Sterling Cross Rate was 3.79 and our market ruled ruled steady on the news of settlement between China and Japan. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	183/12
Oomra D./J.	161/8
Oomra March	160
Bengal D./J.	142/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 17.

November	104.50+0.30
February	107.10—0.70
May	109.40—1.00

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Nov. 17.

200 Breul & Co. Algarh 15 on to Bengal.
100 Bussan &Co. Arvi 168
200 Breul & Co. Aligarh 15 on
100 Breul & Co. Kasganj 155
116 Colaba Land Ujjain 169
163 Do. Mahidusar 171
76 Japan T. & Co. Chandur 168½
58 Kotak & Co. Nasirabad 152½
62 Do. Gulabpur 152½
100 Petit Mill Sirnind 157½
66 P. Crystal & Co. Vijaynagar 144
100 Bombay & Co. Rajkot 151

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Nov. 17.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.
2 Days.

		This year.
Khandesh		3,068
Central India	52	13,065
Barsi and Nagar	46	2,638
Hyderabad-Gaorani	104	516
Berar	111	18,372
Central Provinces		7,078
Total Oomras	318	44,737
Dholera	408	11,725
N.-W. Provinces	3	4,271
Rajputana		3,541
Sind-Punjab	103	8,532
Broach		6,010
Coompta & Dharwar	150	5,300
Westerns-Northerns	331	4,391
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		288
Persian	15	425
American		12,252
Egyptian & African	1,174	18,943
Comilla, Burma & other m sorts		55
Total	2,497	121,372

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Nov. 17.
1st Sept. to 12th Nov.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday.

		This year.
Europe	290	47,344
Japan & China	3,649	136,349
Coast Ports		13,680
Up-country by Rail		25,673
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,963
Total	3,939	261,009

BOMBAY PRODUCE

FROST IN ARGENTINE.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Our market was quiet to-day and there was not much business either in groundnuts or castorseed.

To-day's cables state that shipments from Russia are not likely to be heavy during December as the freight chartered so far is below expectation. The wheat crop is suffering in Argentine owing to frost and the crops in the Southern Hemisphere are passing through a critical period. The action of foreign markets is constructive.

Our wheat market ruled steady and May delivery advanced to 4-7-0 but eased off to Rs. 4-6-3 on long liquidation.

Linseed market displayed good undertone during the early part of the session and prices advanced to Rs. 6-9-6 but increased selling later on depressed prices to Rs. 6-8-9.

Wheat May	4	6	3
Linseed May	6	8	9
Cottonseed	2	12	0
Castorseed	6	14	6
Groundnuts	7	2	0
Teelseed	8	1	0
Rapeseed	8	8	0
Mowraseed	5	4	0
Myrabollams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0
Rangoon Rice Special	6	0	0
Midhia Mondley	3	8	0
Bassien Rice	6	2	0
Ambamore Rice	6	12	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Bales.
Central India	52
Barsi/Nugger	46
Hyderabad/Gaorani	104
Berar	111
Dholiera	403
N.-W. Provinces	3
Sind-Punjab	103
Compta/Dharwar	150
Westerns/Northerns	331
Persians	15
Egyptians	4
East Africans	1,127
Cotton	2,497
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,928
Linseed	916
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	37
Gingellyseeds	1,468
Poppyseeds	312
Groundnut	26,741
Castorseeds	1,527
Rice	4,515
Myrabollams	21
Cottonseeds	1,012
Mowraseeds	7
Gram	2,232
Joowar	7,756
Maize	14
Barley	415
Bajree	1,145
	Tons.
Coal	1,159

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, November 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton Nov. Dec. sellers.	No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton Nov. Dec. sellers.	£12:15:0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton. Nov. Dec. sellers.	£11:15:0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Nov. 17.

F P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 16-11-31	4379000	5389000
Receipts Yesterday 16-11-31	66000	92000
Exports to date 16-11-31	2280000	2789000
Stock at Ports 13-11-31	4609000	3942000
Stock Interior Towns 13-11-31	2051000	1684000
Stock Liverpool 13-11-31	670000	778000
Visible Supply 13-11-31	8594000	7616000
Quantity in Sight 13-11-31	7029000	7625000
Quantity out of Sight 13-11-31	3633000	3106000

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Sublime Lovers
CLAUDETTE COLBERT, FRED MARCH
IN
"HONOUR AMONG LOVERS"
A Pretty Secretary in Love with her boss, marries a weak play-boy, and tries to remain true to him.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Why did he dare not fall in love
WILLIAM POWELL
IN
"SHADOW of the LAW"
Two women want him—one for his money, one for his love.
And the Law wants him for a life term in jail.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Two Mad Hatters
BERT WHEELER & ROBT WOOLSEY
IN
"CRACKED NUTS"
All-Talking, All-Laughing Radio Picture.

TELEPHONE No. 41544.

The Excelsior Theatrical Co.

Will Present at

The Coronation Theatre
GRANT ROAD

On SATURDAY, 21-11-31 at 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, 22-11-31 at 3-30 P. M.

An Entirely New Social Urdu Drama

"Shareef Dulhan"

With The Famous RATANSHAH SINOR and Miss MANIBAI
Book your Seats Earlier to avoid disappointment.
RATES:—Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/12, 1/2 and 9 Ans.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE GUJERATI AMATEURS
PRESENT

NYAYA

BY
SJT. PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS. BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
ON
FRIDAY, 27th November, 1931 and SATURDAY, 28th November, 1931.
AT 9 P. M. (S. T.)

CAST

NALINI: Shrimati TARA KARA
FRENI: Shrimati MEHRA MASANI.
And SEVERAL MEMBERS of the LEGAL PROFESSION.
RATES:—Rs. 3/8; 5/12; 4/8; 3/6; 2/4; 1/2 and 9 annas.
BOOKING NOW OPEN: PLANS AT THE THEATRE.
Between 9 and 11 a.m. and 5 and 7 p.m.
Tickets also obtainable from the HON. SECRETARY.
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. J. N. VARMA. Hon Secretary.

FREE! FREE!

This coupon will give you free entrance for four persons at the

B. I. F.
AMUSEMENT PARK

LOCATION:—Opp. Central Station, Bellasis Road.

Dancing stunts by European artists, Hawaiian dances, Marwari dance, Dental Tropez, Chinese fox woman, woman spider, Minoo the Mystic also Giant wheel, Joy wheel, Mountain slide, Radio, Refreshment rooms, and

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
ENTRANCE
ANNAS 2 ONLY.

COUPON
B. I. F. AMUSEMENT PARK
THIS COUPON GIVES A FREE ENTRANCE TO FOUR PERSONS IN THE B. I. F. A. PARK.
MANAGER

Grand Opening Night Grand Opening Night.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
RIPON THEATRE
FRIDAY, 20-11-31 AT 9-30 P.M.
NEW DRAMA by Mr. N. V. KULKARNI.
"Kanho Patra"
Also on Sat. 21-11-31 at 4 P.M.
and
Sunday 22-11-31 at 3-30 P.M.
Plans Open at the Theatre,
from 8 to 11 A.M. & 4 to 8 P.M.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1931

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Bowing To Tory Dictation!

FULL-BLOODED TARIFF PROPOSALS.

Bill To Be Rushed Through Before Week Ends.

DUTY UPTO 100 P. C. ON SEVERAL ARTICLES

EMERGENCY POWERS TO EXPIRE IN 6 MONTHS.

The Government is introducing a bill immediately conferring special powers in relation to imports. "The time for merely debating is past," declared the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman in the Commons, outlining the Government's plans for checking imports which "had been excessive in the recent weeks, in anticipation of the imposition of customs duties." The bill would be introduced to-morrow, and enacted before the end of the week empowering the Board of Trade to impose duty up to hundred per cent. on manufactured and semi-manufactured articles.—(Loud Conservative cheers)—but excluding the agricultural produce.

Mr Runciman gave an assurance that there need be no impatience over the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in July, as the Cabinet Sub-Committee was already dealing with the questions relating to it.

REDRESSING TRADE BALANCE.

Britain has at last been vouchsafed a definite indication of the Government's intentions to redress the trade balance, and it is amazed and delighted (according to respective party viewpoints) to hear such full-blooded proposals from the lips of Mr. Runciman who has hitherto been a staunch free trader. "It is no use taking half measures," declared Mr. Runciman, but at the same time, he decried unscientific and panic legislation. For example, the Government did not intend to ignore the great shipping industry and the Government was also determined to do nothing to hinder the payment of foreign debts to Britain.

Mr. Runciman held that one useful inventor was worth more than 70 Acts of Parliament, but meantime the imports of goods of class to which the bill would apply had increased by 26 millions in the first ten days of November, and any steps must effectively reduce the strain on our purchasing power abroad. The bill would confer emergency powers that would expire in six months' time. "It is a forestalling bill and, therefore, it does not include agriculture, but the Minister of Agriculture is preparing proposals which will be ready shortly."

Reviewing the overseas influences Mr. Runciman remarked incidentally that the cessation of civil hostilities in India had done something to increase the demand for British goods there. —Reuter's Special.

CHURCHILL BECOMES ACTIVE WHEN R. T. C. IS ON DEATH-BED.

Heckles Premier On His Arbitration Move.

"MAC'S ASSURANCE OF RECEIVING PARLIAMENTARY SANCTION BEFORE COMMITMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the Commons Mr. Churchill asked whether any award Mr. MacDonald might make in the event of acceptance of his offer to arbitrate in the Hindu-Muslim and other minorities' differences would be binding upon the Imperial Government and Parliament. Mr. MacDonald replied that on the condition of every Minority Committee man agreeing in writing to accept his proposal, and pledging himself to support and work it until such time as an agreement was reached among the minorities, he had offered to decide upon a scheme which could be operated at least temporarily. "Should I be requested to do this I would do it with the approval of Government."

"AT VARIANCE WITH DECLARATIONS."

Mr. Churchill asked if this departure was not entirely at variance with the declarations Mr. MacDonald had made to the Round Table Conference and the public a month ago.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he was perfectly certain that this was not so, because what he had said had been in his mind for over a month. Government would put any decision before Parliament and invite support. Whatever recommendations were submitted would follow on the lines already declared.

Mr. Churchill asked if the House would be afforded an opportunity, after the conclusion of the Conference, to discuss the Indian question and added: "I understand Mr. MacDonald is making a statement in a few days."

GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT.

The Conservative Mr. G. Balfour asked Government not to commit itself before receiving the House's assent.

Mr. MacDonald said that "Government will only be committed to the extent and in the sense in which all Governments will be committed in conducting business like this; and Government knows perfectly well that its commitment will not be final and must receive Parliamentary sanction."

"I hope there is no doubt about that. All I say is that if and when Government is committed, and when it puts these recommendations forward, it will take the usual steps to secure Parliament to support them."

PARLIAMENTARY SANCTION NECESSARY.

Mr. MacDonald added that Government was perfectly well aware that it would do nothing final without the sanction of the House. "We (Government) would rather welcome a debate if things have gone so far as to make the debate of any use and really helpful both to this House and India."—Reuter.

A YEAR'S ARMAMENT TRUCE ACCEPTED

Disarmament Conference In February.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 16.

Geneva.—A year's armament truce beginning from November 1 has been accepted by all the Governments invited to attend the Disarmament Conference in February, states a circular letter sent by the Secretary General of the League to all the Governments concerned.

A "PORTIA" FOR NAGPUR.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Five women are among the 81 new barristers to be called to the bar by the Inns of Court to-morrow. They include Miss Dilnavaz Byramji, daughter of Khan Bahadur Byramji of Nagpur.—Reuter.

COUNTERBLAST TO BRITAIN.

Turkish Ban On British And Foreign Imports.

DRASTIC MEASURES OUTLINED IN PRESIDENTIAL DECREE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Constantinople.—Drastic measures which will greatly reduce British, French and bther imports are envisaged in the Presidential decree which elaborates the monthly quota system in case of materials not required by the national industries, obliges the foreign public utility concessions in Turkey to buy Turkish products equivalent in value to their own sales to Turkey, and necessitates new commercial treaties with the countries whose trade balance is now unfavourable to Turkey. Pending the application of the decree, all Turkish customs activities have ceased.—Reuter's Special.

CONSERVATIVE INDIA COMMITTEE

Addressed By Sir S. Hoare And Churchill

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 16.

The first meeting of the Conservative India Committee since the formation of the new Parliament was privately addressd by Sir Samuel Hoare, who, it is understood, gave the details of the recent work of the Round Table Conference and explained the present position. Mr. Churchill also addressed the Committee which re-elected Mr. Wardlaw Milne as its chairman.

LANCASHIRE CONTINUES TO BE BUSY

"Marked And Steady Progress In Cotton Industry"

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Lancashire's cotton industry continues to show steady and marked improvement. The production in the Egyptian spinning section has reached 85 per cent. of the normal, and in the American section 77 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

Giant Biplane For Egypt-India Air Service.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 16.

Cairo.—A giant four-engined Handley Page biplane named "Horsa" has arrived here from London, "en route" to India, to be used nn the Egypt-India section of the London-Delhi air route.

BOY-EMPEROR OF CHINA HIDING.

Awaiting Opportune Time

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mukden.—The boy-Emperor is reported now to be hiding between Dairen and Port Arthur and awaiting the completion of arrangements for restoring him to the Throne at Murken.—Reuter.

Japan Details Air Detatchment To Manchuria.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Tokio.—Owing to increasing gravity of the Manchurian situation several detachments of the Air Force Left for Mukden yesterday. —Reuter.

BIG PYTHON FOUND AT THANA.

Cat Found In Its Stomach.

A big python was found in the godown of Sjt. Kashinath N. Gavand of Thana. An attempt was made to kill it by spear, but it was found fruitless. It was then shot at, but still it could survive for a couple of hours. The length of the animal was 10 feet while its width was 2 feet. When it was torn to pieces one cat was found in its stomach.

AGRARIAN SITUATION IN AMRAOTI GETTING WORSE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 16.

The agrarian situation in Amraoti District is getting worse. The crops are totally failing. The Government reports of crops are exaggerated. The agriculturists feel greatly depressed and appear to be quite unable to pay land revenue. Applications for remission are pouring. The District Congress Committee is investigating into the grievances of the peasants. Dr. Patwardhan and Doctor Bhojraj Acharya Trimbakrao Joshi are going on a tour in the district for organising the Revenue Remission Conferences.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR DACCA TRIAL

DACCA, Nov. 16.

A special tribunal with Mr. A G. R. Henderson, District and Sessions Judge as President, has been appointed for the trial of Bangewan Rai and Benoy Kumar Bose, who are charged with a attempted robbery in respect of Rs. 20,000 at the gate of the Dacca G. P. O. on October 13. It is alleged that two men, who were armed with revolvers, were escaping with the amount when they were chased by the people of the locality and arrested.—A. P.

BRITISH OFFICIAL TENNIS RANKING.

Austin And Mrs. Fearnly Whittingstall Lead.

LONDON, November 16.

The official ranking lists of the British Lawn Tennis players show, Austin first, followed by Perry Hughes and B. E. Gingsley. Lesler and Cliffe are joint sixths, followed by Ravid, Sharpe and Avory.

In womens' ranking list, Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall leads followed by Miss Betty Nuthall, Miss Mudford, Miss Round, Miss Heeley, Mrs. Pittman, Miss Ridley, Miss Sterry, Mrs. Michell and Mrs. Jameson.

Gregory and Mrs. Godfrey have not been ranked owing to insufficient data.

THE BURMA R. T. C.

40 Delegates To Submit Memo: To Premier.

ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN NON-OFFICIAL OPINION TO BE URGED.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

With the approaching end of the Indian Round Table Conference, attention is being diverted to the forthcoming session of the Burma Conference. It is understood that about 40 Round Table Conference delegates intend addressing the Prime Minister immediately exoressing their unanimous view that no proper discussion of Burma's future is possible without adequate representation of Indian non-official opinion on the Burma Conference.

The signatories suggest a joint session of the two conferences before the final decision with regard to Burma is taken. They also urge election of ten members of the British Indian section to serve on the Burma Conference so that political, financial, economic and labour interests from the Indian view-point may receive full consideration.

The signatories include prominent Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, depressed classes and Labour delegates. It is expected that more signatories will be added before its despatch to the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

M. N. ROY'S PLIGHT IN JAIL.

Ordinary Facilities Denied.

LACK OF FUNDS HANDICAPS DEFENCE.

(From A Special Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Nov. 11.

I had an interview with Mr. M. N. Roy the other day. It was sheer luck that I was enabled to see him in jail as nobody is permitted to interview him except his lawyers. He was looking quite well and extremely cheerful. He spoke to me about the difficulties which he is undergoing. This was corroborated by his lawyer when I saw him after the interview. The main obstacle with which he is faced is of course want of funds for proper defence arrangements.

ENTITLED TO HIGHEST ESTEEM.

Whatever opinion one may hold about Comrade Roy's views and programme for the Independence of India, there can be no two opinions that through a long number of years Roy has been consistently fighting for the complete freedom of his country, India. Whatever may be his political persuasion, he has always placed in the forefront of his work the liberation of the Indian masses. That such a man should be so shabbily treated by his countrymen is the greatest irony of Indian political life. I have no doubt that the public would see that his defence does not suffer for want of funds and expert legal advice.

STARVED FOR NEWS.

The ordinary facilities to which an under-trial prisoner is entitled are denied to M. N. Roy. Apart from the fact that no one except his legal advisers are allowed to interview him, he is not even allowed newspapers. He is not allowed any newspaper and when I saw him he seemed to be impatiently hungry for news. Why Roy should be so starved for news, why he should be kept completely shut out of the world, —in short why he should be so cruelly treated,—are facts beyond me to elucidate.

BLOT ON HINDUISM.

Eradicate Untouchability

Congress House Conference. Next Sunday.

On behalf of the Council of the B.P.C.C. the General Secretaries have addressed an invitation to prominent and influential caste Hindus residing in Bombay and its suburbs, to attend an informal Conference to be held on Sunday (Nov. 22) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to consider the question regarding the removal of untouchability in general and temple entry in particular. The latter, inter alia, says:—

BLOT ON HINDUISM.

"You must be aware by now of the Congress attitude regarding what is known as "Untouchability" within the fold of Hindu religion. Congress stands unequivocably and uncompromisingly for the speedy eradication of this social evil which it regards a blot on pure Hinduism. But this, we are afraid, cannot be accomplished unless the so-called caste Hindus come forward to co-operate with the Congress and do whatever sacrifice such co-operation calls for. The question of temple entry has of late come to a head owing to the direct action which our Harijan (untouchable) and other friends have chosen to take at Nasik and Guruvayur. This issue has now assumed such enormous importance that it is impossible to ignore it in the interests of nation. To devise measures to meet this issue is the immediate need of the hour. We have been directed by the Council of the B.P.C.C. to convene an informal conference of the leaders of the 'Touchable Hindu Classes' and other reformists with a view to hammer out a plan by which we can reach our objective. Your presence at this Conference is highly essential. As we are not likely to know personally all persons interested in this work we have to request you to bring with you such of them as will help us with any constructive suggestions."

"RED SHIRT MOVEMENT IS BOUND TO LEAD TO BLOODSHED."

Sir A. Knox Suggests Its Prohibition.

"WE ARE PREPARED TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTION", ASSURES SIR S. HOARE

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Replying in the Commons, to Sir Alfred Knox, Sir S. Hoare stated that though the situation on the North-West Frontier could not be regarded as sotisfactory there had been certain signs of improvement. Afridis had accepted the Government of India's terms. The conditions in Waziristan, according to his information, were now satisfactory. Of the settled districts Peshawar alone gave cause for definite anxiety. The position was being carefully watched. Orders under the Criminal Procedure Code were being enforced in certain areas, prohibiting meetings and demonstrations.

Sir A. Knox suggested that it would be better for the Government of India definitely to prohibit the Red Shirt movement which was bound to lead to bloodshed, sooner or later.

Sir S. Hoare emphasised: "We are watching very carefully the situation, and we are prepared to take the necessary action."

Sir S. Hoare asked for notice in reply to the question of Sir J. Hall asking why the Government of India has allowed "this wholly illegal movement" to continue.—Reuter.

"British Raj" In India Justified.

BECAUSE BRITISH TROOPS WERE SENT TO KASHMIR.

A TORY'S LOGIC IN COMMONS

LONDON, N

A series of questions with to Kashmir were asked in Commons, in reply to which Hoare said that as far as aware it was not proposed sent to send any further t Kashmir. He added th State would be asked to expenditure above the nor for the maintenance of tr

The Labourite Mr. Wed asked whether advantage would be taken of the position between ourselves and Kashmir to secure the beginning of some form of democratic government in that State.

The speaker intervened saying that really it did not arise.

The Conservative Mr. Marjoribanks suggested that the use of British troops in Kashmir amply justified the British Raj in India. —Reuter.

THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE.

Indians Must Have Full Control Over Army.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN ARMY MEMBER URGED

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Outlining his views on the Army question, Dr. Sapru advocated the appointment of an Indian Army Member, responsible to the Governor-General during the transition period. Questions like discipline, and mobilisation should, however, be the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief appointed by the Crown who was bound to be for many years a British officer. He referred to the necessity of securing adequate supply for the Army, and suggested that the basic figure for a period of years should be worked out and agreed by contract between the new Government and the Governor-General.

He expressed the opinion that there was considerable room for reduction of Army expenditure, but he was content to leave the matter until it was raised by the Indian Army Member whose advice it would be impossible to ignore.

He stressed the need for opening the Army to all Indians, and declared that the Indian Army should not be sent out of India without the consent of the Government or the Legislature, and dwelt on the need of speeding up Indianisation, expressing the opinion that the Chetwode Report in this connection did not meet the requirements.

FULL CONTROL OVER ARMY.

Pandit Malaviya declared that Indians must have full control over the Army in order to enable them to discharge their responsibility for the defence of the country. He said that he disagreed with Dr. Sapru that the Army Member should be responsible to the Governor-General, expressing the opinion that he should be responsible to the Legislature. Pandit Malaviya thought that it would be generally agreed that the Member should have charge of the Indian section of the Army, and referring to British troops, Pandit Malaviya said that unless British soldiers were prepared to be placed under the control of Indians, it would be very difficult to build up a National Army. He agreed that the Member should not interfere in the technical side which would be the domain of the Commander-in Chief, and expressed opinion that in case of emergency, the Governor-General might suspend the Constitution and himself take charge of the Army. Advocating reduction of the present military strength, Pandit Malaviya suggested that inquiry to determine the size of the standing army was required, and urged that the expenditure could be reduced by the reduction of British troops. Instancing the capacity of Indians to defend themselves Pandit Malaviya referred to the exploits of Indian troops in the Great War, which, he feared, had been forgotten.

Lord Sankey interjected: "We have not forgotten the valour of Indian troops."

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

OUDH AS SEPARATE PROVINCE.

The constitution of Oudh as a separate province, is advocated in a memorandum by Sir G. Husain Hidayatulla, pointing out that it already possesses separate legal and other organisations. The memorandum also proposes that the proprietary rights of Zemindars should be included in fundamental rights.—Reuter's Special.

TOWARDS SELF-IMMOLATION

Marwari Lady's Penance

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, November 16.

Shrimati Kesarbai of Marwari Oswal community who is a resident of Bori in Nagpur Tahsil has recently come down to Nagpur and has been practising severe penance for the last four months. She has renounced the world completely and for the last nine days has been observing "santhara" vow of complete fast. This she is doing, as she believed that self immolation is the best form of sacrifice for the uplift of her soul. Hundreds are rushing to have her darshan and it is feared that she will not live for more than three or four days.

WARDHA'S WAR ON UNTOUCHABILITY

Seth Jamnalalji's Tour

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, November 16.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has started on tour in Wardha Tahsil and is carrying on vigorous propaganda for the removal of untouchability. He will visit Deoli, Nagziri, Pulgaon and Rohani for throwing open wells for public use and at Rohani two temples will also be opened for use by "Untouchables".

Rao Bahadur Khare's four wells have already been thrown open to all Hindus

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd. by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Mari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.